FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MLADENOV SPEAKS AT VIENNA CSCE CONFERENCE

AU121407 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Nov 86 p 4

["Speech of Comrade Petur Mladenov," member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, read on 7 November at the Vienna CSCE conference]

[Text] Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Comrades, I would like to thank the government of Federal Chancellor Mr Vranitzky, and the people of Austria, as well as Vienna's citizens and authorities for the attention with which we have been surrounded, and for everything they did for the successful beginning of this meeting. Vienna has every reason to record its name in the annals of the Helsinki process. It is the capital of a country which takes an active and constructive role in implementing the agreements incorporated in the Final Act. I must stress another important factor, which strengthens our satisfactions: Vienna is the capital of a friendly country, with which the People's Republic of Bulgaria maintains traditional relations of mutually beneficial cooperation in all areas, something which represents an important contribution to the fruitful development of the process which began in Helsinki.

Mr Chairman, today we mark the 69th anniversary of the most glorious event of universal importance. The October Revolution traced the road toward a principled new policy in international relations -- a policy of real freedom and equality, and peaceful coexistence in Europe and the world. Its achievements are great and inspiring.

The steady adherence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the all-European process springs not only from the fact that together with our Warsaw Pact allies we were among the initiators of this process. It is a concrete expression of the principled and peaceloving foreign policy, organically characteristic of the socialist system. In this context I would like to point out not only the large-scale initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states, whose coauthor Bulgaria is, but also our consistent efforts to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and a region of lasting peace and security, good-neighborliness, and mutually beneficial cooperation.

For more than a decade Europe has been the laboratory of detente. During the period the all-Europan process has passed many tests, and time has proved its vital power and fruitfulness. The experience accumulated -- both positive and negative -- leads us to maintain that if the CSCE participating states strictly adhere to the principles incorporated in the Final Act, Europe could once again set an example along the road of constructing a comprehensive security system in all its respects -- political, military, economic, and humanitarian. The Vienna meeting, in our opinion, can and must turn into a specific catalyst for constructing such a system in Europe.

The situation in which this third meeting begins its work is a complex and decisive one. International relations are changed with high tension, behind which lurks the danger of a sudden and fatal crisis.

At the same time, there have recently been hopeful signs. The continent's political life is still under the influence of the results of the U.S.-USSR summit. This is completely natural. For the first time, a meeting such as the summit did not simply deal with matters related to reducing nuclear weapons, but to their total elimination. It became obvious that the two countries on which mostly international security depends can reach an agreement, and that the cardinal problems that mankind faces could be solved. This produced optimism.

However, the historic chance was missed. The so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" was the reason for the disappointment.

A well-known truth of the nuclear century was confirmed, namely, that an agreement is possible only if based on equal security. The U.S. "star wars" program is an expression of striving toward military superiority. Such striving is a total negation of mutual security, as Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, said. Today there is no other security apart from general security. In our time the two systems can either live together or die together, whch means life or death for all mankind. This fact incorporates the main reality of our time. The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully and unreservedly supports the platform of nuclear disarmament raised by the USSR. We highly value the readiness of the Soviet leadership to continue the dialogue from the point at which it was stopped in Reykjavik. If the other side also had actually shown such readiness, the political climate of Europe and the world would change for the better. This would favorably influence the work of the Vienna meeting, too.

Mr Chairman, the successful completion of the Stockholm conference, and the positive nucleus in the results of other European forums of Madrid, showed that conditions emerge for further strengthening European cooperation in all areas. There is a general interest in moving ahead on the road mapped out in Helsinki, something which is also evident at this meeting. At the same time, there are grounds for general dissatisfaction with what has been achieved. If it expresses a striving and willingness to make new efforts to fully implement all agreements, then it must be accepted as a good sign. However, when implementation is involved, some people in the West openly preach and follow a "double standard" in this matter. By failing to observe many agreements, including agreements in the humanitarian area, they present claims to the socialist countries, as if the agreements are not equally valid for all.

Mr Chairman, in reality there is only one generally valid criterion: strict adherance to the 10 principles of the Final Act in their unity and entirety while conducting international affairs.

Historical experience of our ancient continent proves that inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial-political realities created as a result of World War II and the post-war political developments are irrevocable preconditions of lasting peace and normal relations among states.

The unconditional respect for the right of every people to decide its fate, while strictly observing sovereign equality and noninterference from outside, is another such precondition.

New contents and dimensions to the nonuse of force were added at the Stockholm conference. This was done by increasing the effectiveness of this principle and concretizing its political content.

Continuing the work related to the problems of peacefully settling disputes is another important factor of all-European cooperation. At the present stage of the Helsinki process, we think that it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of such important principles as cooperation among states and good-faith implementation of international obligations.

We give high priority to guaranteeing the complete observation of human rights in all areas -- political, economic, social, and cultural -- and especially the right to live under conditions of peace and freedom.

Thus, with joint efforts we will be able to create a peaceful Europe in which peaceful coexistence will become the ruling norm of interstate relations. As we have repeatedly stressed, international terrorism threatens peace, security, and cooperation. [paragraph continues]

This problem cannot be solved by false accusations and slander against various states, nor by unilateral violent actions, which only produce more violence. Constructive cooperation is needed in order to develop measures and agreements to stop all manifestations of international terrorism. We are ready here, too, at this meeting, to contribute to the general efforts to find effective solutions.

Mr Chairman, the results of the CSCE Conference were highly evaluated by all participating states.

Very important progress has been made in the areas of trust and security. The necessary beginning has commenced for a transition toward negotiations for significantly reducing the armed forces and conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals.

We think that the proposals of the Warsaw Pact member-states and their Budapest Appeal represent a good basis for this. Simultaneously, we also support further agreements on measures of trust and security, including limiting the scope of military activity.

The man in the street and the millions of European citizens, with total justification expect results in strengthening the military-political stability and practical steps for disarmament in the continent. This obliges us to adopt at this meeting concrete measures for a transition toward the second stage of the Stockholm conference. We think that the Soviet idea of establishing contacts between working groups of the Warsaw Pact and NATO is especially expedient. This not only does not divert us from the road of talks on an all-European basis, but on the contrary, could really accelerate their beginning.

Already the Final Act reflected the close connection between security in Europe and security in the Mediterranean. The Vienna meeting could contribute to finding effective ways to decrease tension in the Mediterranean, including helping to convene a conference on turning this region into a zone of lasting peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. Adopting the Helsinki Final Act in 1975, the European state leaders stressed in their statements that this document represents a carefully measured balance in the interest of the 35 states, which is to be strictly observed by all. The violation of this balance deforms the process of cooperation and hinders its development.

The second "basket" of the Final Act offers great possibilities of cooperation. Here the contradictions not simply between possibilities and implementation, but even between the obligations which have been assumed and existing practice, are especially evident. The Final Act's letter and spirit demand the development of comprehensive cooperation, the mutual granting of most favored nation status and the encouragement of new forms of contacts. Unfortunately, we witness discrimination, protection measures, and limitations in the area of trade, business contacts, and economic and scientific-technical relations. The very logic of the all-European process requires that here, in Vienna, we must strive to reach real agreements for expanding cooperation in economy, science, and technology, and eliminating discriminatory policy and practice, which undermine efforts to strengthen trust in economic relations among states, erode Europe's economic and scientific-technical potential, and directly affect the vital interests of millions of people. In this area, more than ever it is necessary to work to overcome the division in Europe which on its turn reduces the possibilities of understanding, good-neighborliness, and detente in the political arena.

The potential of the Economic Commission for Europe is not being fully utilized and the possibilities which could have been produced by other forms of dialogue have not been studied. We see this is a task whose accomplishment is in the general interest. It will bring immediate benefit to our people and every individual.

Our country supports the proposal to establish a forum for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Every day the scientific-technical revolutions increases ecological risks and places before mankind problems whose solutions depend on full-fledged international cooperation. Last spring Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, voiced an initiative for a treaty on ecological defense of the Balkans, on protecting the forests and the purity of air and water. Regional cooperation cannot replace all-European efforts in this direction, but it can support and supplement them. The results which have already been achieved, albeit modest when viewed continent-wide, must be further developed and multiplied. In this context we support the proposals which have been voiced here, and we propose to convene an ecological forum with a broader representation, which will include not only experts, but also the representatives of ecological movements.

Our country continually strives toward progress in the humanitarian aspects of all-European cooperation. The most important thing for us in this area is to cultivate the concepts of peace and friendly relations among people and to eliminate the misanthropic theories of chauvinism, violence, and hostility.

Many possibilities were missed in this area following the Madrid meeting. Indeed, the level of exchange of intellectual values is unsatisfactory. Solving this problem would allow us to know and understand each other better. At the same time, something else must be said. Problems which do not exist are being turned into objects of political speculation and attempts are being made to turn them into a means of interfering in eternal affairs and a means of political pressure. This is also evident at the present forum. Just such an issue is the one recently raised by Turkey on the so-called problem of Muslim Bulgarians. We rejected the totally groundless claims of the Turkish side and tried to explain to the Turkish minister of foreign affairs that identifying religious and national affiliation is a dangerous recurrence which suggests restoring pan-Turkism, something which has nothing in common with the spirit of Helsinki and the tasks of the present forum. If we are to speak about a real humane attitude, then, we think that the bitter destiny and situation of the minorities in Turkey itself should be discussed here. It is well known that some of these minorities number in the millions.

Experience shows that it is completely possible to solve many complex and delicate problems if the countries place above everything else the human interests that unite them and do not try to replace dialogue by confrontation. This was shown by the positive results of the meeting in Bern and the cultural forum in Budapest. When the norms of international association are respected, both the bilateral and unilateral efforts of the state to solve existing problems according to the agreements reached within the framework of the all-European process become effective. It is absolutely clear that cooperation in the areas of information and education also has to be enhanced. In light of everything said so far, we support the Soviet proposal for a representative conference on the entire range of questions related to humanitarian cooperation.

Mr Chairman, here in the heart of Europe one can see very well how geography and history have intertwined the destinies of dozens of states and more than half a billion people. For more than 4 decades the Europeans have been living in peace. However, this peace is delicate; the constant danger of war hovers over it.

The order of the day is to remove the danger of a military catastrophe by gradually strengthening the military-political stability and security, and comprehensively developing cooperation in the continent. The nuclear age requires the maximum use of all means of realistic and constructive dialogue. It requires a high sense of responsibility for the fate of our countries and peoples if the planet is to be saved.

It is necessary to more deeply understand the necessity of new political thinking and a new attitude in international relations, free of selfishness and illusions of military superiority. The problems are to be viewed first of all through the prism of the universal and most humanitarian task of our time -- the protection of peace. Constructive decisions and practical deeds are needed. The Vienna meeting can make a significant contribution to achieving this goal. We are ready to do everything which we can so that it can take place in a businesslike and constructive spirit and end with significant and substantial results. We shall act so that the Vienna forum will mark the beginning of a new stage on the history of the all-European process.

SFRY DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE FOLLOW-UP SESSION

LD130017 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 12 Nov 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Vienna, Nov 12 (TANJUG) -- The head of the Yugoslav Delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Vienna follow-up, Ambassador Ignac Golob, today urged that the session select a number of projects of common interest in order that an "action of all-European nature" be launched. This can be achieved in the fields of science and technology, human environment protection and communications and in the humanitarian field, Golob said at the CSCE plenary session today.

Economic cooperation, trade, transport, energy and technology transfer are fields where common interests could be established comparatively easily, the Yugoslav delegate said. He cited Yugoslav-Austrian-Italian cooperation within the Alps-Adria community as a good example of regional cooperation. The Yugoslav delegate urged a revival of the European aspect ot detente along with its global dimension.

It is necessary that agreement be reached on resuming the Conference on Disarmament in Europe, Golob said and stressed that organization of these talks should be flexible in order to satisfy different interests and surmount inherited obstacles. The chief political decision-making on disarmament in Europe, however, should be in the competence of the CSCE, Golob maintains.

Golob urged the continuation of efforts for global respect for human rights, including the rights of national minorities and migrant workers. The idea to convene an expert session or conference to draft a convention on terrorism deserves the utmost attention, the head of the Yugoslav delegation said.

Referring to the situation in international relations, Golob said that unfavorable trends have affected the fulfillment of nearly all of the main goals of the CSCE. Bloc cohesion and strengthening of the role of the blocs have prevailed over a gradual reduction of bloc divisions. The policy of military, economic and financial supremacy and interference in the internal affairs of others have persisted instead of a democratization of relations, Golob said.

The arms race has accelerated in global terms, Golob said and warned that still more destructive and lethal weapons have been deployed in Europe. The Mediterranean dimension contained in the Helsinki Final Act has been ignored or negated at the expense of disrupting peace, security and cooperation. The Yugoslav delegate urged that the world and Europe invest efforts for implementing the ideas initiated at the conference table.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU111300 Tirana ATA in English 0840 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 11 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania, a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, led by the secretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pierre Schori, arrived on an official and friendly visit in Tirana on November 10.

At the airport the Swedish delegation was welcomed by the vice minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Andon Berxholi and other functionaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Talks were conducted on November 10 in Tirana between the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania led by the vice minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, and the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, led by the secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pierre Schori.

Both sides evaluated positively the relations in different fields of mutual interest between the two countries and expressed the will of their governments to develop them further in the field of trade, culture, technical-scientific cooperation in other fields. During the talks opinions were exchanged on some international problems.

Present in the talks, held in a friendly atmosphere, were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Sweden, Shpetim Caushi, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Sweden in our country Lennart Myrsten.

Malile Receives Schori

AU111315 Tirana ATA in English 110835 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 11 (ATA) -- The minister of the foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile, received yesterday the state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Pierre Schori.

During the meeting which passed in a warm atmosphere it was spoken about the further development of the cooperation and friendly relations between Albania and Sweden.

Present at the reception was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Sweden, Shpetim Caushi. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Sweden in our country, Lennart Myrsten.

Myftiu Meets Schori

AU120912 Tirana ATA in English 0840 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana November 12 (ATA) -- The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Manush Myftiu, received on November 11 the secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Pierre Schori, with whom he had a warm and friendly talk.

Attending were the vice minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Sweden, Shpetim Caushi.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Sweden in our country, Lennart Myrsten.

Increased Trade Expected

LD112215 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] A Swedish delegation, including among others Permanent Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pierre Schori, is presently visiting Albania. The aim is to strengthen contacts and increase trade between the two countries as well as to discuss international policy in which Albania has a special position. Our correspondent Goeran Skaansberg reports:

[Skaansberg] Official Swedish visits to Albania are rare. The previous one took place 2 years ago, when Roine Carlsson was here. He was then deputy minister of industry. But Sweden is still one of those countries in Europe with which Albania sees itself as having good contacts.

The visit by Pierre Schori is seen here as a link in the efforts to strengthen the friendly relations between the countries. Schori was received yesterday evening by the Albanian foreign minister, who stressed Sweden's positive role in international politics. At the same time he expressed a strong distancing from the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. One must not only unmask the superpowers, but also condemn them, he said.

The Albanian attitude is expressed among other things in strong scepticism against the European Security Conference, in which Albania is not taking part. On a question posed by Schori on how the recently concluded Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security, and Disarmament in Europe was seen, the Albanian foreign minister answered that the Stockholm conference was an effort by the superpowers to let the European member countries be lulled into false security.

Concerning the Soviet Union, the submarine violations in Swedish waters have been given much attention here, and these are seen as an example of the Soviet Union's ambition to dominate other countries. In the talks with the Albanian foreign minister, Pierre Schori condemned violations of Swedish territorial integrity. Schori said that because of our geographical position we must coexist with the Soviet Union.

There are no problems between Sweden and Albania, in spite of different social systems and different views on international politics. The two sides wish to increase economic cooperation and Pierre Schori will today meet the Albanian minister for foreign trade.

FOREIGN DELEGATES TO AWP CONGRESS DEPART

AU130940 Tirana ATA in English 0835 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Spelling of non-Albanian names as received]

[Text] Tirana, November 13 (ATA) -- The delegation of the CP of Dahomey, [as received] led by Barnar Tonjon, member of its Central Committee, and the delegation of the CP of Labour of the Dominican Republic, led by Rafael Caljub Mehia, its secretary general, who at the invitation of the CC of the PLA took part in the proceedings of the 9th congress of the party and the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of its founding left our country on November 12.

They were seen off at the airport by the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Vangjel Cerrava, the member of the Central Committee of the party, Sofokli Lazri, the director of the foreign department of the Central Committee of the party, Agim Popa and other comrades. Likewise, the friends Ali Mohamed from Tanzania, editor in chief of the newspaper UHURU, member of parliament, and Ubaldo Lutafava, from Italy, journalist, who attended the proceedings of the congress and the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party left our country as well.

They were seen off at the airport by the secrtary of the General Council of the DFA [Democratic Front of Albania] Xhorxhi Robo, the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica, and other comrades.

CAMI, MYFTIU ATTEND ARTIST'S FUNERAL

AU101459 Tirana ATA in English 1104 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Tirana, November 10 (ATA) -- The funeral ceremony of the Painter of the People Abdurahim Buza, patriot and one of the outstanding pioneers of our arts, was organised in Tirana on November 9, before noon. The coffin was placed in the hall of the Writers' and Artists' League.

To honour the memory of the Painter of the People, Abdurahim Buza, the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu, the first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee, Comrade Pirro Kondi, the vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Xhafer Spahiu, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Llambi Gegprifti, the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, and other comrades came at 10:30 to pay homage and stand guards of honour near the coffin. They expressed their condolences to the members and relatives of the family. [passage omitted]

ZHIVKOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

AU130752 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, returned on the evening of 11 November from Moscow. He had taken part in the working meeting of the leaders of the communist and workers' parties of the CEMA member-states.

The party and state leader was welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Petur Dyulgerov, Vasil Tsanov, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, and by deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

BALEV MEETS VENEZUELAN CP LEADER, POLITICIANS

AU122014 Sofia BTA in English 1734 GMT 12 Nov 86

["Desire To Promote Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Caracas, November 12 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Alonso Ojeda, secretary general of the Partido Comunista de Venezuela (PCV) received Mr. Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, who is paying a brief visit here.

The two sides discussed some issues of the cooperation between the two fraternal parties. Support was expressed for the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union put forth at the Reykjavik summit between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan and giving mankind a historic chance to free itselt of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Mr. Milko Balev also met the president of the ruling party Accion Democratica, Dr. Gonzalo Barrios and the leader of the parliamentarian group of the party Mr. Kanace Mata [name as received]. The meeting expressed the mutual desire to promote the contacts between the parties and parliaments of the two countries and to further deepen cooperation between Bulgaria and Venezuela.

ANTONOV VERDICT REVIEWED; NEW INQUIRY BEGINS

AU121816 Sofia BTA in English 1722 GMT 12 Nov 86

["Legal Documents Published" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Rome, November 12 (BTA) -- The reasonings for the verdict issued at the second trial of the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II were published here. The main conclusion reached in the document is that there actually was a plot to assassinate the pope and that this was the aim with which Agca's escape from the Turkish prison was organized. The trial which ended a few months ago cleared all false accusations against the Bulgarian citizens whom Agca tried to present as his accomplices. But the jurors chose the formulation "due to lack of sufficient evidence". Thus an attempt was made to save the honour of Italian jurisdiction. After all, an innocent man -- the Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov -- was imprisoned for more than three years.

"The total lack of any evidence of guilt of Sergey Antonov and his compatriots should have led to their acquittal due to not having committed the crime because there is no place for suspicions in legal norms. [punctuation as received]

The third investigation of the case of the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II has now started, but this time it is pursuing a "Turkish connection," because the trial revealed many facts proving the complicity of the "Grey Wolves" in this crime. The aim of the investigation is to reveal not only those who had trained Agca for the shots in St Peter's Square but also those who suggested the "Bulgarian connection" to him.

DETAILS ON DEVNYA ACCIDENT, REPAIR WORK

AU121042 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Nov 86 p 2

[Special correspondent Yoto Patsov "Report from the Devnya Chlorovinyl Chloride and Polyvinyl Chloride Plant": "No Confusion in Combating the Difficulties"]

[Excerpts] Devnya, 9 November -- The mornings have already become frosty, and the smashed glass cracks under our feet like early-morning ice. "Our pain is very great," says Stefan Lyutskanov, secretary of the BCP committee at the Devnya Chemical Combine. We are standing almost at the epicenter of the explosion, which on 1 November claimed 19 human lives and turned two of the departments of the chlorovinyl and polyvinyl chloride plant into heaps of debris and fire-blackened metal.

The smashed glass and the broken and displaced panels of the remaining departments and administrative buildings are already being replaced. It is difficult to make one's way past the assembled cranes, trucks, electric lift trucks, and the preoccupied and hurrying people in their vicinity. One of them is Dimitur Yankulov, a technologist from the polyvinyl chloride department. In conversation with him, we return to the morning of the explosion. [passage omitted, describing individuals involved in rescue operations on morning of 1 November]

The truth is that now people seem to be more cohesive, more effective, and more dedicated. On the day of the misfortune many of them reviewed the whole of their lives --from the beginning to the present and back again to the beginning. It is also true that they are displaying unhesitating selflessness and self-sacrifice, that they have put their won labor into the common efforts to make up for the disrupted rhythm of production. However difficult it is for the close relatives of the dead to get over their irretrievable loss, the attention and concern shown toward them on the part of comrades and colleagues, and the party, trade union, and administrative leadership of the combine make them feel they have not been abandoned to themselves in their torment.

What are the dimensions of the catastrophe? The following facts can be drawn from the reply of Stoyan Eftimov, the general director of the Devnya Chemical Combine.

-- The accident mostly affected the two above-mentioned departments of the final stage of the process cycle of the chlorovinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride plant. The remaining five departments' installations were not affected, and by the end of the month (and it is hoped even earlier!) they will resume production. There can be no question of any damage to the remaining ten basic production units. There the working rhythm has not been disrupted.

-- The clearing of the rubble and inspection of the installations of the two wrecked departments will continue until the end of the year, and this is the deadline for drawing up a project for their restoration, based on the most modern equipment and the safest technology.

Of course, people are the most important consideration at the moment here. Everyone with whom I spoke was extremely happy that they had not been left to be blighted by their anguish, and for misfortune to take away their strength. Workers from

collectives with no connections whatsoever with the damaged plant are declaring their wish to work on their rest days to restore the plant. Certain collectives are agreeing to change over to a 6-day working week. [passage omitted on report by the combine's deputy party secretary on his visit to the victims in the hospital]

This crowded day ends in the offices of the municipal BCP committee in Devnya. A session is held here every day in the meeting hall of all the organs, departments, and enterprises who can in any way speed up the progress of the restoration work. The session is chaired by Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the okrug BCP committee, in a businesslike, firm manner, without wasting words. The seriousness of the accident is stressed merely by a single phrase -- "Time is very precious for us!"

This is so because the issues which have to be resolved without delay are extremely varied. The problems are indeed complex, ranging from making the installations safe and carrying out the restoration work schedule to social assistance to the victims, equipping the workers engaged in the clearance work, overcoming certain obstacles, providing supplementary commodity funds, preparing a base for accommodating the arriving workers, protecting the environment, and so forth. Nonetheless, the most time is devoted to the needs of the families of the dead victims. Once again, the call is to work in a normal working rhythm, to work well, and to act quickly and energetically.

It is necessary to get on with the job, and this is now the meaning of everything which is being undertaken by the okrug BCP committee, the combine's management, and the working collectives in Devnya. This is also the wish of everyone -- to overcome the difficulties without confusion!

YOTOV-LED BCP DELEGATION VISITS LAOS

For Bulgarian and Laotian media coverage of the visit of BCP Central Committee Politburo member Yordan Yotov to the Fourth Lao People's Revolutionary Party Congress, see the Laos section of the 13 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS MEETING -- A conference of editors in chief of literary newspapers and magazines from socialist countries opened at the Moskva Park Hotel in Sofia today. The writers' peace movement and the Soviet peace initiatives are the main subjects of this conference. The delegates unanimously expressed support for the declaration issued at the writers meeting which recently concluded in Sofia. They expressed their conviction that our epoch demands a common solution to the problems facing the present and future of mankind. Eftim Eftimov, editor in chief of the Bulgarian LITERATUREN FRONT weekly, opened the meeting. Aleksandr Chakovskiy, editor in chief of the Soviet LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, took the floor as well. The participants in the meeting approved the Soviet peace initiatives and states that these initiatives today are an expression of the peoples' will for a peaceful world. They emphasized the necessity of widely publicizing the writers' peace efforts and pointed out that the writers' appeals in support of the disarmament initiatives should be widely propagated. [Excerpts] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 31 Oct 86 AU]

CEMA METALS COOPERATION MEETING -- The 31st session of representatives of CEMA member-countries on cooperation in the rare metals sector opened in Varna yesterday. Delegations from Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, and the CSSR mapped out measures for the utilization of free capacities in nonferrous metallurgy to cover the needs of the radioelectronics industry. Future prospects for the creation of new materials are being discussed. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

STROUGAL WELCOMES HUSAK ON RETURN FROM MOSCOW

LD121702 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, returned home today from Moscow after taking part in the working meeting of representatives of fraternal socialist countries at the CEMA meeting.

He was welcomed at Prague's Ruzyne Airport by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, and Josef Kempny, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Frantisek Pitra, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretaries; Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; Jarislav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission; and other political representatives.

JAKES RECEIVES USSR'S SOKOLOV ON WORKING VISIT

LD071848 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Boris Sokolov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Standards of the Soviet Union, who is in Czechoslovakia on a working visit. Both representatives spoke about measures being adopted in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for improving the quality and technical level of products. They also discussed approaches to perfecting standardization as an important condition for further deepening and development of socialist economic integration.

ROHLICEK RECEIVES GDR OFFICIAL 12 NOVEMBER

LD122323 Prague CTK in English 1732 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 12 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek received here today GDR Minister and Chairman of the Committee of the Workers and Farmers Inspectorate Albert Stief, currently on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed the plans of the national-economic development in the two countries in the future period and the tasks of their economic cooperation. They also exchanged experience from the activity of the two countries' bodies of people's control and appreciated cooperation between them.

CPSL'S SALGOVIC RECEIVES ROMANIAN DELEGATION

LD130030 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian SR that arrived in Bratislava this morning was received at Bratislava Castle today by Viliam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council. Present at the reception were deputy chairmen of the Slovak National Council Jan Gregor, Dezider Krocsany, Anna Rybnikarova, Kamil Brodziansky, Bratislava Mayor Stefan Bartak, and other representatives.

Viliam Salgovic informed the Romanian representatives about the history of the Slovak National Council and about the authority and main tasks of this highest representative and legislative body of the Slovak SR that follow from the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian SR, who leads the delegation, illustrated by concrete examples the economic and social development of Romania after liberation and described the tasks of its Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The delegation of Romanian deputies left Bratislava in the afternoon for Prague. They were seen off at the Bratislava airport by Comrade Viliam Salgovic and other representatives.

TRADE TURNOVER WITH PRC INCREASES SIGNIFICANTLY

LD101346 Prague CTK in English 1035 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 10 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak-Chinese trade turnover is expected to reach 953 million Swiss francs this year, i.e. three times the volume of trade at the beginning of the 1980's.

A record increase in trade (by 60 per cent) was registered in 1984 and continued by another 50 per cent rise last year. Under the long-term trade agreement, the total trade turnover in 1986-90 is to reach 5,000 million Swiss francs.

Under the agreement Czechoslovakia will export to China Liaz lorries, machine tools, textile machinery and other engineering industry products. Czechoslovakia will also take part in the reconstruction of a chemical plant, supply equipment for a steam power plant and gas works, and parts of Tatra lorries.

China will supply Czechoslovakia with cotton, rice, soya beans, wolfram concentrate, textiles, footwear and engineering industry products -- sea vessels, bicycle parts and tyres.

Czechoslovak imports from China this year will include raw materials for the food, paper and leather industries, cacao beans and cocoa, school aids and office equipment, toys and sports equipment.

TALKS WITH PRC DELEGATION END 3 NOVEMBER

AU071452 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Nov 86 p 2

[CTK report: "On the Final Deliberations of the Chinese Delegation in Czechoslovakia; Appreciation of the Benefits of Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- On 3 November, final talks between a delegation of the CSSR National Front, headed by Deputy Chairman of its Central Committee Tomas Travnicek, and a delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], headed by Cheng Zihua, deputy chairman of its statewide committee, affirmed the friendly relations between the Czechoslovak and the Chinese people, as well as the two countries' interest in their further all-round development.

The members of the Chinese delegation underscored the importance of the talks and deliberations, which they conducted with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR president, with representatives of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, and with other Czechoslovak representatives. They valued the fact that they could observe for themselves concrete examples of the efforts of the Czechoslovak working people to implement the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, and to observe their yearning for a tranquil life in peace.

The two sides stressed the benefits of the mutual exchange of experience acquired from the work of the National Front and the CPPCC, and they expressed the determination to deepen the friendly relations and cooperation further. An opportunity for this will also be the visit by a CSSR National Front delegation to China -- the invitation to which, conveyed by the head of the Chinese delegation, was accepted with thanks.

INTERIOR MINISTER MEETS NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

LD092213 Prague CTK in English 1912 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Managua Nov 9 (CTK correspondent) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega received here yesterday a Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation led by Communist Party Central Committee member and Czechoslovak Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar.

Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge was also present. The delegation, which attended here celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, left for home on Sunday.

SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED FOR NUCLEAR PLANTS

AU111259 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 43 29 Oct 86 p 3

[Interview with Engineer Jiri Beranek, nuclear safety chief inspector attached to the Czechoslovak Commission For Atomic Energy, by Vlastimil Svoboda: "In the First Place: Nuclear Safety" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Svoboda] What is the state of our nuclear safety at present?

[Beranek] Thus far, not a single defect has occurred on our six reactor blocks (12 more are under construction) involving the escape of radioactive substances which would endanger the health of the people in the power plant or its vicinity. Thus far, no situation that could lead to such an escape has arisen. [passage omitted]

[Svoboda] Do the efforts of power engineers to ensure production tasks not lead in some instance to underestimation of the established system of controls?

[Beranek] Certain tendencies actually do exist. In operations this mainly applies to shortening the shut-downs of blocks. Attempts sometimes are made to accumulate or leave out some controls as a result. We regard this as quite natural, because the collective of a nuclear power plant is materially interested only in generating electricity. [paragraph continues]

That, however, is a shortsighted and simplified approach, which might not pay in the future. The situation has already been discussed by the Presidium of the Federal Government, and it decided not to permit unjustified and unsubstantiated shortening of approved operational controls. It would help if the realization of this decision were supported by some incentive measures directly in power plants. [passage omitted]

[Svoboda] Chernobyl has shown what a momentous event a fire in a nuclear power plant can be. Have any new measures been taken against the danger of fire?

[Beranek] We are still working on this quickly, because our power engineering still lacks a concept of antifire safeguards. Compared with the existing situation various amendments are being incorporated in them. They include, among other things, devices for cooling the ceilings of machine rooms, sealing antifire doors against smoke, and draining cable channeling [odvodneni kabelovych stoupacek]. We are also preparing to increase the degree of automation of extinguishing devices and methods.

[Svoboda] All exceptional events have confirmed the importance of the human factor in the system of nuclear safety. On what changes do you count in that sphere?

[Beranek] We have already discussed the care with which we select, train, and verify the aptitude of the personnel of nuclear power plants. [passage omitted] Therefore, to put it consisely, in the course of this year there will be special schooling for selected power plant staff about the Chernobyl accident; its causes will be examined, and lessons will be drawn for our conditions. In the training and examination of operators we will put a greater emphasis on accident prevention. The entire schooling system will be substantially intensified and improved. At the same time, we are considering how to improve their living and working conditions further. Before the start of a shift, physicians will check the mental and physical condition of operators who have a direct influence on the nuclear reactors. The shortening of their working hours is also under discussion.

[Svoboda] Nuclear safety is being systematically improved. Could you characterize its development to date and its future development?

[Beranek] The conditions and parameters of nuclear safety in our power plants are determined by the Soviet project. Last July, the Soviet Union handed us further measures arising from the latest results of research and assessment of operational experience. They mainly concern our oldest nuclear power plant, the V-1 in Jaslovski Bohunice, in which advanced technology will gradually replace some organizational measures. In the Mochovce power plant, which is being built, there will be important innovations, which will favorably influence nuclear safety. Above all, there will be an antiseismic safeguard and the full implementation of the decree of our commission on ensuring the quality of technological equipment. This is based on the fulfillment of technical and organizational measures and careful control of all activities, beginning with the intitial stages of the production of equipment for the power plant's construction. The standard of operation will be favorably influenced by a new system of control of operation, which is based on the current development of microelectronics and computers. Nuclear safety will be even greater in the Temelin power plant, in which water-pressure [tlakovodni] reactors of the third generation will be installed. [passage omitted]

BAHYL ARTICLE ON SLOVAK ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

AU110928 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 5 November 1986 on page 4 carries a 3,200-word article by Pavol Bahyl, deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic (SSR) and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission, entitled "Overcoming Weak Points in Management." The article deals with the performance of the Slovak economy (that is, its branches that are administered by the SSR Government) in 1986 and with preparations for the 1987 plan.

Bahyl opens the article by reviewing the results of the Slovak economy in the first 9 months of 1986. Compared with the same period last year, he says, industrial production has increased 3.8 percent and the output of the building industry 3.4 percent, which is both "in harmony with planned targets." The same can be said of the production of animal produce, whereas "the production of grain and some other crops was adversely affected by climatic conditions." The share of material costs in total output decreased 1.5 percent and "overall cost-intensiveness of economic activity decreased 1.4 percent." This is also the reason why the growth rate of net production and of profits exceeded the "dynamism" of gross production growth. Turning to the foreign trade balance of branches administered by the SSR Government, Bahyl mentions that it was in keeping with the plan, although turnover with nonsocialist states was lower than planned. Reviewing data on the development of the Slovak economy in the January-September period, he also mentions that the investment volume increased 3.5 percent, case earnings of the population 3.9 percent, and retail trade turnover 3.7 percent, despite "considerable structural problems and deviations."

Analyzing the economic data, Bahyl then draws two conclusions: First, that the entry into the Eighth 5-Year Plan has been much "smoother and more favorable" than were the entries into the Sixth and, above all, the Seventh 5-Year Plans, and that the dynamism of economic development of the years 1983-1985 has been maintained; second, that "from the viewpoint of the justifiedly more demanding criteria of the program of economic and social development for the second half of the eighties, the results achieved cannot be regarded as sufficient."

In the subsequent part of the article, Bahyl discusses phenomena in the Slovak economy which "in the final analysis could slow down economic growth and become an impediment to the further development of people's living standards." In this connection he singles out the "uneven fulfillment of the plan" (According to Bahyl, 74 Slovak industrial enterprises fell short of their production tasks in the first 9 months of 1986, with their shortfall totalling over kcs900 million) and the priority given to the "volume indicators" of the plan at the expense of production structure and quality. Bahyl also dwells on the role played by shortcomings in managerial work and other negative features.

The deputy premier goes on to discuss the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan in Slovakia (19 to 20 percent growth in labor productivity, 23 to 25 percent growth in the creation of national income, 1.5 percent average annual reduction of material costs) and to stress the importance of these targets. In concluding, he deals with the preparation of the 1987 enterprise plans. He notes that the state executive plan for 1987 was adopted in July (about 4 months earlier than in past years), that it should be itemized by the enterprises by 17 October, and that the enterprise plans should then be confirmed by December. Bahyl also warns enterprises that their 1987 plans will be based on the 1986 plan and not on their actual fulfillment of this year's plan.

FELFE-LED SED DELEGATION VISITS NICARAGUA

Arrives in Managua

LD071254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0316 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Managua, 7 Nov (ADN) -- A delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Managua on Thursday evening to attend the ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the 10th anniversary of the death of its founder, Carlos Fonseca. They are taking up an invitation from the FSLN National Directorate and the Government of Nicaragua.

At the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport, which was festively decorated, the delegation was welcomed extremely warmly by Jaime Wheelock, member of the FSLN National Directorate and Minister of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform, and other government members.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD080010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2023 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Managua, 7 Nov (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, laid a wreath today at the tomb of Carlos Fonseca in Managua's Square of the Revolution. Accompanying him were heads of other foreign delegations to the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the FSLN and the 10th anniversary of the death of Carlos Fonseca. The delegations honored the memory of the revolutionary and founder of the FSLN, who died on 8 November 1976 in the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship. [passage omitted]

Visits Managua Polyclinic

LD081147 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0052 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Managua, 8 Nov (ADN) -- In the presence of Nicaraguan Health Minister Dora Maria Tellez, Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Friday dedicated a polyclinic at the Karl Marx Hospital in Managua. Previously, Werner Felfe and the accompanying delegation of the SED Central Committee staying in Nicaragua were warmly received by the nurses, approximately 90 in number, of this hospital which was handed over almost a year and a half ago by the GDR, and by more than 80 membes of a friendship brigade of the FDJ, the GDR youth association, which bears the name "Karl Marx." Brigade leader Dr Hermann Schaller briefed the guests on the development of the hospital which since May has included an optics workshop. The delegation led by Werner Felfe is staying in Nicaragua to participate in the festivities on the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the FSLN and the 10th anniversary of the death of its founder Carlos Fonseca. The climax of the celebrations will be a large event with military parade on Saturday.

Visits Matagalpa Province

LD100914 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0431 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Managua, 10 Nov (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee delegation led by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, at present on a visit to Nicaragua, Sunday visited the northern province of Matagalpa. Leading representatives of the regional leadership of the army and FSLN briefed the guests about the military and political situation in that province which in the past has been the repeated target of counterrevolutionary attacks.

The highlight of the day was Werner Felfe's particpation in a meeting marking the start of the coffee harvest and the handing over of land in San Ramon.

Meets Nicaraguan Ministers

LD111159 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0805 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Managua, 11 Nov (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who leads a Central Committee delegation visiting Nicaragua, had friendly talks on Monday with Henry Ruiz, member of the National Directorate of the FSLN and minister of foreign cooperation, and with Vice President Dr Sergio Ramirez. He underlined the solidarity and alliance of the SED and the GDR people with free Nicaragua. Ruiz expressed gratitude for the wide-ranging and active support. As the latest example of this, Dr Ramirez mentioned the 30,000 metric tons of grain from the GDR which was handed over to Nicaragua last week.

Earlier the delegation visited the provinces of Leon and Chinandega. It toured a plantation, the Port of Corinto, and a fish-processing factory.

In the evening Werner Felfe hosted a reception in honor of his host, Jaime Wheelock, member of the FSLN National Directorate and minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform. The numermous guests included Humberto Ortega, member of the FSLN National Directorate and defense minister.

Holds Talks With Wheelock

LD120420 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2024 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Managua, 11 Nov (ADN) -- Opportunities for expanding cooperation between the GDR and Nicaragua, particularly in the agricultural field, were the focus of an exchange of views at a meeting between the Nicaraguan Agriculture Minister Jaime Wheelock, member of the FSLN National Leadership, and Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in Managua today.

During the talks, questions concerning the social development of both countries as well as the close, trusting relations between the SED and the FSLN were discussed.

Wheelock spoke about Nicaragua's great efforts to resolutely continue on the path introduced with the fall of the Somoza dictatorship of national and democratic renewal of the country even under the conditions of the undeclared war by the United States against Nicaragua. An important task in this was the further consistent implementation of agricultural reforms and the safeguarding of expanding production. The Nicaraguan minister thanked the GDR for its support, solidarity and the valuable help it had given to the Sandinist revolution. Felfe handed over a solidarity shipment from the Peasants Mutual Aid Association.

Meets With Ortega

LD122024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0919 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Managua, 12 Nov (ADN) -- The SED delegation led by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, today on the final day of its stay in Nicaragua met with Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Executive Commission of the FSLN National Directorate and president of the Republic of Nicaragua. Werner Felfe conveyed fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were cordially reciprocated.

Daniel Ortega recalled the friendly talks he recently held in Berlin with Erich Honecker and the agreements that were reached. He assessed them as extremely important for the further development and deepening of the close and trusting cooperation between the SED and FSLN and between the two states and peoples.

The participation of the SED delegation in the celebrations for the 25th anniversary of the founding of the FSLN was a further expression of the high level and intensity of the fraternal relations between the two parties, the firm friendship, and active solidarity between the GDR and Nicaragua.

Werner Felfe outlined the SED's latest steps in implementing the foreign policy line adopted by the 11th Congress, and the GDR's dynamic economic development for the strengthening of socialism and the welfare of the people. He praised the selfless struggle of the Sandino people to defend and consolidate their revolutionary achievements and the FSLN's struggle for detente and peace in Central America.

Daniel Ortega expressed the deep gratitude of his people for the extensive and effective help and support of the GDR.

These continued demonstrations of solidarity in a complicated situation were highly valued by the Nicaraguan working people and experienced as an encouragement in their struggle. The people of Nicaragua, led by its vanguard, the FSLN, are more determined than ever in defending its national democratic construction work in view of the continued intensification of the United States policy of aggression.

In discussing the international situation, Daniel Ortega and Werner Felfe noted in agreement that in view of the danger of nuclear self-annihilation of mankind, instigated by the most aggressive imperialist circles, the foremost task was to bring about a switch to detente and disarmament.

The two politicians underlined the importance of the comprehensive peace and disarmament proposals of the USSR and the other socialist states, the declaration of the Mexico six-state summit, and the appeal of the nonaligned states of Harare. They reflected the great sense of responsibility for preserving peace of the overwhelming majority of the governments in East and West.

The Reykjavik meeting again made clear that the U.S. Administration continued to place more importance on its striving for military superiority than on the joint interests of the peoples and is blocking the path to disarmament with its Star Wars program.

The interlocutors condemned most sharply the dirty, undeclared war by the United States against Nicaragua which threatened peace in Central America in a most dangerous way. Daniel Ortega and Werner Felfe reaffirmed that only stronger cooperation among peace-loving world public opinion, among all forces of reason and realism, and the even more resolute continuation of the policy of dialogue would make it possible to clear the path for the wish of peoples for a peaceful future. In this context they viewed the efforts of the Contadora and the Lima groups as an important contribution to the peaceful settlement of conflicts in Central America.

Taking part in the cordial meeting were: Jaime Wheelock, member of the FSLN National Directorate and minister for agricultural development and agrarian reform; Julio Lopez, head of the FSLN International Relations Department, and the ambassadors of both countries.

Daniel Ortega and Jaime Wheelock took the members of the delegation through a large cattle breeding center in Ticuantepe near the capital. Daniel Ortega said that one section would receive the name of the German workers' leader Ernst Thaelmann.

Werner Felfe had further meetings with members of the FSLN National Directorate, Interior Minister Tomas Borge, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega, First Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrion, Bayardo Arce, Victor Tirado, and with Vice President Dr Sergio Ramirez.

Delegation Departs

ID122355 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Managua, 12 Nov (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee delegation led by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Coammittee, ended its visit to Nicaragua today. Werner Felfe and those accompanying him were given a very warm send-off at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport in Managua by Jaime Wheelock, member of the FSLN National Directorate and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform.

INJURIES REPORTED IN CHEMICAL PLANT ACCIDENT

LD121119 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Excess pressure destroyed a hot-condensate container this afternoon at the Buna chemical plant combine. Four workers received serious injuries and were given immediate medical attention. There was considerable property damage. An expert commission from the Ministry of Chemical Industry is at the scene investigating the cause and details of the accident.

GDR TO COMPENSATE AUSTRIA FOR PROPERTY CLAIMS

AU121418 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Nov 86 p 3

[Excerpt] Yesterday the 19th [Austrian] Cabinet session took place in parliament, chaired by Chancellor Franz Vranitzkiy. The Cabinet approved the agreement with the GDR for regulating outstanding monetary claims, which will now be signed for Austria by an authorized functionary.

Based on this agreement, the GDR will pay 136.4 million schillings to the Republic of Austria for Austrian property which has come into the GDR's exclusive power of disposal by being incorporated into the state administration or by other state measures. A fixed amount of 31.4 million schillings of the total sum has to be paid 6 months after the agreement comes into effect. The remaining 105 million schillings will be paid in annual installments. The distribution of the money is the exclusive task of the Republic of Austria. In order to enforce this agreement, a distribution law will be passed -- as was the case concerning compensation agreements with other East European states: This law will make it possible to pay comparatively satisfactory compensation rates to the affected people.

The compensation applies only to property which belonged to Austrian citizens at the end of World War II. Various properties that have been claimed were totally destroyed or depreciated during the war and the postwar events or were not taken over by GDR in 1945-49. The main part of the property consists of about 400 items of various forms of real estate. [passage omitted]

SED OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH CPCZ'S HAJN

AU070907 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission of the SED Central Committee; and Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission, received the CPCZ delegation under the leadership of Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, for cordial and friendly talks on the conclusion of its visit to the GDR. [passage omitted]

They valued the outcome of the exchange of experiences on topical problems related to the activity of the control and auditing commissions of the two parties as useful for both sides. The great interest in the further comprehensive deepening of the trustful cooperation between the two fraternal parties was expressed during the talks conducted at the Central Committee and SED bezirk and kreis leaderships. [passage omitted]

Pavel Sadovsky, CSSR ambassador to the GDR, participated in the talks.

KADAR RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD121331 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Janos Kadar, the party's general secretary, has arrived back from Moscow. Geza Foldvari reports from Ferihegy Airport:

The general secretary's special plane touched down at Ferihegy shortly before 1345. As we have already reported, the leaders of the fraternal parties at the meeting discussed fundamental questions regarding the development and perfection of cooperation among the socialist countries, and the possibilities that can help in more fully exploiting the creative energies of socialism.

The further deepening of economic ties, the use of new and more progressive forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the development of the socioeconomic field, and the raising of living standards received great emphasis at the talks.

At the Moscow meeting opinions were exchanged on timely questions of international life, and the principled position of the USSR in Reykjavic received support. The exchange of views passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and unity on the questions discussed.

Present at Janos Kadar's reception was Karoly Nemeth, the party's deputy general secretary, and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee. Boris Stukalin, the ambassador of the USSR in Hungary, was also there.

PZPR WARSAW COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD130023 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation of the party's Warsaw Committee, headed by Janusz Kubasiewicz, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw Committee of the party, has arrived in Budapest today at the invitation of the MSZMP Budapest Committee.

Before noon the delegation laid a wreath at the foot of the Monument to the Heroes of People's Power in the center of Budapest. In the afternoon plenary talks commenced on, among other things, the working out of forms and methods for the further tightening and deepening of multilateral cooperation between the two capitals' party committees.

LIBYAN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD102108 Budapest MTI in English 1952 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 10 (MTI) -- Heading a delegation, Ibrahim al-Bishari, secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy, and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Libyan Economic and Technical-Scientific Mixed Committee, arrived in Budapest on Monday, to attend the 10th session of the committee.

DELEGATION ATTENDS NICARAGUAN CELEBRATION

LD111702 Budapest MTI in English 1528 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Managua, November 11 (MTI) -- Sandor Borbely, member of the HSWP CC and National Commander of Workers' Militia, presented 15 members of the Sandinista People's Militia with decorations: first, second and third classes of orders of merit "for serving the motherland" and "for brotherhood-in-arms", in Managua. Present at the event was Jaime Wheelock, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) and minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, and other representatives of Nicaragua's social and political life.

The Hungarian party delegation, which attended ceremonies on the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the 10th anniversary of the death of Carlos Fonseca, left Nicaragua.

BERECZ ARTICLE ON PARTY REFORMS SUMMARIZED

LD090412 Budapest MTI in English 1525 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, November 8 (MTI) -- "The political system of Hungary and its functioning have provided a natural basis of the construction of socialism for decades. However, the political system and the leading role of the party have become a matter of dispute and forming opinions. The party and socialist state were always the no. 1 target of the class enemy's attacks. However, it is necessary to consider the emerging debate in a new way, as the experiences of events 30 years ago have not vanished into the air. We have learnt from them, so have our allies as well as the representatives of opposite ideologies. However, it is impossible to disregard questions and criticial opinions as present problems require answers today", writes Janos Berecz, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, in an article "About Party and Reform -- With Two-Front Sensitivity", published in the recent issue of periodical "TARSADALMI SZEMLE" (SOCIAL REVIEW). He states: "We take an unambiguous stand in one political issue: We do not allow to question the party's leading role, no one can underestimate it."

Janos Berecz points out: "It indicates conservatism to state that our institutional system 'is good as it is'. It is necessary to change in the interest of its operation at a higher level." He adds that "We resolutely controvert every opinion or criticism, open or hidden proposal and pseudo-reform effort which, under the pretext of the continuation of the social reform process, wishes to transfer the society by weakening or dissolving the decisive role of the leading Marxist party.

Janos Berecz states: "The one-party system of socialism is in the focus of present ideological struggles and political attempts." In this context he quotes the statement of Janos Kadar at the 13th HSWP Congress saying: "One party system is a result of historical development in Hungary," and "the one-party system is not a question of principles but that of practice in socialist society." In connection with this statement Janos Berecz reviews the events of the past and states that "In the classical revolutionary situation, developed after World War 1, the former ruling classes were unable to wield power and the protection of national cause, and their parties collapsed. The United Workers' Party, Communists, who represented a decisive force, undertook to establish the first proletarian power in Hungary." After World War 2 and the liberation "The one-or-more-party-system-dilemma was decided temporarily for the latter."

After socialist power had been attained in 1948-9, 'history raised again the alternative of one-party or multi-party system. The then leadership of the Hungarian Workers' Party, casting away any differentiated political approach and the possibility of principled and practical cooperation and joint responsibility with its former allies, "solved" the question by creating a practical one-party system,' Janos Berecz wrote adding that 'we consider that process principally and politically erroneous and false.'

'The voluntarist answer given to the dilemma of one-party or multi-party system brought its own punishment later.

'For some weeks after November 4, 1956 there was a theoretical and practical chance to establish a socialist-type multi-party system,' writes Janos Berecz recalling that the leaders of HSWP launched talks with the leaders of the coalition parties that ceased to function or faded away in 1948-9. 'HSWP looked for an opportunity to cooperate and, starting from the worst crisis, strove to win political partners and associates to resume life, start consolidation and reorganize the disintegrated political system.

'The failure of these efforts did not depend on HSWP. The representatives of these parties refused the practicable alliance, the joint service of the interest of people, and cooperation. As a precondition of cooperation, they raised political demands that reflected their lack of a sense of reality and social responsibility.'

Janos Berecz states that 'HSWP did not revive from the tragedy of the 1956 counter-revolution as a successor to the practice of the Hungarian Workers' Party but as a renewed party. In the narrower sense of the word, however, it was not a new party, it revived as a communist, revolutionary, Marxist-Leninst workers' party, the party of the working people.

'HSWP started its activity with the reform of the party, the clarification of its principles, and the restoration of its political, ideological and moral firmness. The policy of HSWP is based upon the dialectical unity of revolution and reform,' Janos Berecz emphasizes adding 'HSWP regards reform as an integral and obvious means of its policy. For it reform does not imply the indirect, disguised or overt recalling of the past, but it serves the further development of achievements and existing conditions, in the spirit of revolutionary profession.' Considering our three-decade development a uniform era, it can be called with good conscience a socialist reform period,' Janos Berecz states stressing 'The changes and later the reform process have always been initiated, elaborated and organized by the party.'

'To streamline political institutions and take the related reform measures are inevitable concomitants of the reform of economic management that started in 1968 and that must be powerfully further developed today,' the author writes, pointing out 'Our party, spearheading the reform process since its beginning, has fought with two-front sensitivity against conservative forces and endeavours overtly or covertly opposing or hindering the progressive political and socio-political changes.' Janos Berecz points it out that 'the Western and domestic enemies of socialism see the socio-political reform process which is necessarily combined with economy as an excellent opportunity for undermining socialist conditions.' He warns that 'the exaggerated, seemingly radical reform endeavours turn into their opposite and hinder progress.' The author raises the question 'What is to be done with the criticism that qualifies the party as an obstacle to reform, and holds it needless in the political institutional system?,' or 'Can we regard the demand for the full separation of party and governmental bourgeois democracies either, as a reform demand?' As an answer he points out, among other things, that 'no modern society has survived without operative central government' and 'there would be anarchy and chaos without rational control or socio-political processes.'

'Is HSWP a reform party? No, it is a revolutionary party. But in the case of firm political power and consolidated internal relations the main road of revolution leads through reform to development. Reform must be regarded as part of revolution, part of the revolutionary transformation of society. For us reform is indispensable for the fullest possible realization of socialist society. Therefore HSWP cannot allow that non-competent forces monopolize reform and abuse its spirit' Janos Berecz states in conclusion.

TRADE UNION SECRETARY DISCUSSES LABOR ISSUES

LD071146 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1645 GMT 6 Nov 86

[From the "New Reflector" magazine program]

[Text] Reorganization of finances, liquidation of enterprises, regrouping of the work force, job-finding support -- these are well-known key words of measures that are already known. Last week, it was announced that the Gyor Raba factory would abolish 360 jobs in Budapest. With this, a process has begun which during the remainder of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period will affect altogether 100,000 to 150,000 employees. How can more effective employment and more effective protection of interests be reconciled? Temporary unemployment and the principle of full employment? How can the trade unions account for liquidation of their membership? We are expecting replies to these questions and others from our studio guest, Dr Sandor Nagy, secretary of the National Trade Union Council.

[Unidentified interviewer] With what reservations, worries, and guarantees did you sign this package of decrees with the government?

[Nagy] Well, if I reply to the crux of the matter, then I have to say that we expected that new liquidation proceedings were necessary in Hungary. We accepted it because, knowing the facts and the present state of the economy, we also were of the opinion that there is a problem whereby very many economic organizations and enterprises struggle continuously with financial problems and worry over payment. For them to function at all, they have to be maintained by the state budget, which however takes away money from those who are economically successful. So the trade union movement began to recognize this train of thought, and for this reason we accept that there should be new liquidation proceedings. But -- and I think this is what your question was referring to -- we endeavored to turn a great deal of attention to employees' interests, so that the most basic employees' interests should not be damaged, and so that the risk that the individual or the collective -- small of large -- unavoidably has to take in such a situation would be reduced to a minimum -- so at least in this we would reduce the conflicts to a minimum.

[Interviewer] With a reorganization of finances, the loss-producing activities of an enterprise can be rectified. With liquidation however, the original sphere of activity, the legal entity, that is the enterprise itself, is liquidated. The difference is clear. What, however, is the difference between the aforementioned and the capitalist bankruptcy proceedings?

[Nagy] I think there are fundamental differences, of which I would mention two above all others. One is that in Hungary liquidation can only be carried out after all kinds of investigations and assessments related to whether the given economic organization's activities can be made profit-making. So liquidation simply because the creditors demand it cannot be carried out in Hungary. The legal regulations satisfactorily outline the conditions for this. And I would like to make a comment here on the question of how many people the liquidation proceeding will affect in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. I think that if every individual case represents the subject of a careful assessment, then it is very difficult to predict now how many people will be affected. It may be many or it may not, I am not sure about this question.

The other very important factor -- one of the cornerstones of our liquidation proceedings -- is that in an enterprise to be liquidated, the satisfaction of employees' claims should enjoy primacy. This is very important.

[Interviewer] Many people have asked, what is the difference between job-finding support and unemployment benefit? Is it not the case that this is unemployment benefit too, but in a socialist form?

[Nagy] I think it is not a question of a difference in name, but a difference in content. Unemployment benefit has to be given where there is unemployment, where there are problems in finding jobs for many people -- thousands or even millions. In our circumstances, it is a case of having to make it easier for various-sized groups of people to find a new workplace, a new job. Here I think it is the actual job-finding which must be supported; it is not just for appearances that we called it job-finding support, but because this is what represents its content.

[Interviewer] Another question that has arisen is whether we have revised the principle of full employment.

[Nagy] To give you a short reply: yes and no. Yes, in that we are not just talking about full employment, at any cost, but we are talking about full and effective employment. We have not revised it in that full employment is unchangingly our important aspiration. But to assert both these, in some cases contradictory, goals is not an easy task, and I think that we will have to look for the conditions for this in the longer term too.

[Interviewer] Some people are saying that once again those people are coming off well, for 15 months, who have not really wanted to work up to now. So, they will collect the temporary job-finding support, and in the meantime they are moonlighting. They will obtain a legal -- that is, illegal -- increase in income.

[Nagy] Such cases may occur. I think neither one of us could guarantee that this could not happen. But, I think that in every legal regulation which can affect large groups of people we always have to start from a premise of trust. We have to start out from the view that the workers, the great majority of the people in this country, want to work. If someone loses his workplace, after that too he wants to look for a job. Of course there will be a few who want to take unfair advantage of this, but the interests of the majority cannot be damaged for the sake of a tiny minority. Although maybe there are or will be such problems, all the same we stood by the solution supporting the great majority, and for this reason, we energetically backed the institution of the job-finding support.

[Interviewer] On the employees' side, there still remain individual problems waiting for solutions. To list them: What will happen to those living in workers' hostels?

[Nagy] Before I give a concrete reply, I would like to say that a series of questions have arisen which the legal regulations have not yet dealt with...

[Interviewer, interrupting] If I could list them in the order our viewers did in their letters: What will happen to those on child-care support, soldiers, those just reaching retirement, pensioners, those whose work capacity has changed, the handicapped, those working abroad, trainee skilled workers, those on paid study leave from their enterprise, and skilled workers attending university courses if the enterprise ceases to exist? What happens if the enterprise owes money to the employee, or vice-versa, a loan or credit? What will happen to the liquidated enterprise's welfare, cultural, and social institutions. So, many questions awaiting solution, needing a specific answer.

[Nagy] These are very important issues, and we could name more. Life will obviously turn up a series of questions in the future to which we cannot reply now. The issues you mentioned appear in the package in the framework of which we initiated the sorting out of social human problems that can be expected to crop up, in the Ministry of Finance. If I wanted to look for a common principle dealing with the problems you listed, I would say that in each individual case, we endeavored, and will endeavor once the guideline for this has appeared, to ensure that the employees' interests in a certain transitory period should not be damaged. That is, if someone was living in a workers' hostel then we want to make sure that the new workplace offered to him should if possible be one where there is a workers' hostel. If there is no workers' hostel there, then we think that the council should deal in a satisfactory way with the individual's accommodation problem, or at least ensure that within a foreseeable time some solution is found.

In the case of someone on paid study leave, we think that a talented person doing further study cannot have his course broken off because the enterprise has been liquidated. We want to help in this case with the continuation of financial support during a given period of time; that is a humane dissolution of the contract and an adaptation to the new situation. For everyone who is not at the enterprise when the enterprise is liquidated -- soldiers, people being trained in a skill, and so on -- our basic standpoint is that the individual's employed status cannot be damaged, and he too must be given an adequate transition time to find a new workplace and new possibilities. This is the basic principle of the regulations.

[Interviewer] Do you think that in a few years' time too, the National Trade Union Council will be able to account to its membership for liquidation?

[Nagy] I very much hope so. For if we cannot, then that means no less than that we cannot say that the new liquidation proceedings really serve the interests of the country.

I would add that the closure of a few economic organizations will come about, if it comes about, as a last resort, in order to spare the common funds, so that more can be spent from the common funds on those problems that all of us very much wish to solve and settle, such as social policy, and living standards.

INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FOR JAN-SEP REPORTED

AU070839 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Nov 86 p 1

[MTI report: "Accelerated Industrial Production -- Balance of 9 Months -- Lagging Behind the Plan"]

[Text] Accounted in current prices, industrial production in the first 9 months of the year increased by 3.8 percent; in comparable prices it increased by 1 percent, compared to the same period of last year. The quick report presented by the Ministry of Industry shows that there has been a slight decrease in production in the energy sectors and production in the other sectors has slightly increased. As a whole, industrial production has been lagging behind the stipulations of the people's economy, which counts on a 2.8 percent production increase in 1986 in comparable prices.

Among the industrial branches, the most successful one is machine industry with 3.2 percent more production than in the same period last year. A particularly dynamic production increase can be seen at the enterprises manufacturing telecommunication and vacuum technology installations and precision engineering and iron and metal mass production articles. Metallurgy increased its production by 3 percent while the electric energy industry increased its production only by 0.5 percent. Light industry production has so far been around the level of last year's production; mining industry decreased its production by 0.2 percent; and the chemical industry production decreased by around 1 percent.

The selling of industrial goods has not led to the desired results in the past three-quarters of the year either. The ruble-accounted exports in current prices increased by 2.2 percent, less than planned. Within this, the enterprises exported 11 percent more metallurgical products and 2.8 percent more machine industry products to their socialist partners, but the exports of the light industry decreased by 2.4 percent. The exports in convertible currency -- also in current prices and in dollars -- of industrial products was 7 percent higher in the first 9 months of the year than at the same time last year. Here, there is an approximately 1.5 percent lag behind the plan. Light industry enterprises exported some 20 percent more goods to the capitalist market and the machine industry exports were 17 percent higher than in the first 9 months of 1985. The chemical industry exported 6 percent less goods to the convertible currency market.

The Ministry of Industry counts on a continuation of the production acceleration experienced in the last few months and, ultimately, the production increases will be closer to the planned goals. The recent devaluation of the forint is also encouraging exports and decreasing imports. Due to the results achieved in the course of the implementation of the economic development programs, the work efficiency in industry is expected to improve.

BRIEFS

CZECH MINISTER VISITS -- Budapest Nov 12 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Eduard Saull, who presides over session of the 13th Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Bureau for Power Engineering in Kecskemet, Hungary, was received here today by Hungarian Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Laszlo Marothy. The two representatives dealt with questions of the bureau activities and preparations of the forthcoming session of the inter-governmental commission for coordination of cooperation between CMEA member states and Yugoslavia in the production of nuclear power plants equipment. They also discussed possibilities of further deepening Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation in nuclear and power engineering. [Excerpt] [Prague CTK in English 2047 GMT 12 Nov 86 LD]

OFFICIALS MEET WITH ENTERPRISE WORKERS

LD112119 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Today, on the day when the Politburo meeting is due, members of the central party authorities have gone on tour in order to familiarize themselves during meetings with enterprise work forces with their appraisals and expectations, and to state what current issues and matters concern the citizens and how the implementation of political, social, and economic tasks has been proceeding.

Stanislaw Bejger visited the Baltic confectionery works in Gdansk. The talks were dominated by everyday problems of Polish mothers. The women complained over bad supplies in the city shops and welfare matters were raised.

Gabriela Rebisz visited Pollena-Lechia works in Poznan. Today, an election of workers self-management has taken place there, hence the activity of self-management was the topic of almost every conversation.

Zofia Stepien visited a cement and limestone plant in Rudniki near Czestochowa.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1800 GMT on 11 November 1986 reports that Henryk Bednarski visited one of the 13 branches of the Zeran Car Factory, a power-units works in Wyszkow; that Wlodzimierz Mikrzyszczak met with the workers of Hortex fruit preserves plant in Skrzynsk near Przysucha; that Florian Siwicki paid a visit to Military Aviation Plant in Deblin; that Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, visited Transbud Construction and Equipment Enterprise in Warsaw; and that Marian Orzechowski visited several work enterprises in Lomza Voivodship, including a textile factory in Zambrow.

Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1900 GMT on 11 November 1986 adds that "Alfred Miodowicz met employees of the Warsaw Siekierki heat and power generating plant. His talks concerned mainly trade union matters. The meeting was attended by delegates for the second National Trade Union Accord assembly from Warsaw and Siedlce Voivodships. Jozef Baryla visited Chemitex Vistom synthetic fiber plant in Tomaszow Mazowiecki. He met the party and self-management aktiv and the plant's management. Zbigniew Michalek visited the Gozow sugar factory and potato processing plant in Glowno."

PARTY, STATE LEADERS ATTEND MOCZAR FUNERAL

LD070021 Warsaw PAP in English 1905 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 6 -- Mieczyslaw Moczar, a retired general and an outstanding party and state activist with a past as a fighter for Poland's national and social liberation, was given last farewell at the Powazki municipal cemetery in Warsaw today. He died on Nov. 1.

Honorary guard at his in-state coffin was held by armed forces soldiers and representatives of the PUWP CC, led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Council of Ministers -- with Zbigniew Messner, the Parliament -- with Roman Malinowski and the Council of State -- with Zenon Komender.

The CC Secretariat posthumously awarded Moczar with the party's highest internal honour, the Ludwik Warynski medal, which was placed on the coffin by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

A farewell speech on behalf of the ceremony's organizing committee and the war veterans' organization Zbowid -- in which Moczar had been active till his last days, was delivered by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Zbowid Main Council.

Jablonski said Moczar had chosen the locality of Rablow as his place of burial, where as a Lt. Colonel he had led a force of the anti-Nazi "People's Army" and Soviet partisans to a hard-won victory in battle over Nazi forces on May 14, 1944.

After the ceremony in Warsaw, the coffin was transported to Rablow, in Lublin Voivodship, southeastern Poland.

WALESA DISCUSSES SOLIDARITY-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

PM121046 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 6 Nov 86 p 10

[Interview with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa by Alberto Stabile in Gdansk; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Walesa] What is Solidarity now? Everyone can answer this differently, but you must proceed from what it was and what it has remained within certain groups. The year 1980 was spectacular, exciting. Unfortunately it did not leave any lasting marks, but something has started happening.

[Stabile] What now?

[Walesa] Now, following martial law, we have entered a second phase, the most difficult to achieve. We have to transfer our action into deeds, into a program. We have to find lasting and stable answers to the crucial problems -- starting with the economy and social defense. If we have a program and development in the direction of reforms, well and good. If the reforms do not take place, eventually there will be a protest. But we are hoping for an inherently Polish solution to the economic crisis. That which suits other countries may not suit us, our own geographical situation. New models take a long time to understand and to evolve. An economic revolution would not benefit us.

[Stabile] Do you believe in the liberal moves made by the state leadership recently?

[Walesa] I must be objective. What has been happening in recent months is moving in the right direction -- too slowly, I would say, without much courage. We might see its first positive results in 200-300 years' time.

[Stabile] Are you joking?

[Walesa] No. I repeat: It is the right direction, as regards both the economy and the so-called democratization, but we need more rapid and effective measures.

[Stabile] Would you be willing to participate in the State Council's consultative council that is supposed to establish a dialogue between the government and opposition?

[Walesa] Our position on this is simple. We accept it as a proposal, but before starting to discuss the substance of the problems we, or rather our experts in the various sectors, must know what this council is, what powers it has, to whom it is answerable, what functions it has to fulfill, and so forth. [paragraph continues]

Depending on what solution is adopted, we will support it, hinder it, or, third, oppose it. The government, however, says that first the big names, the prominent people, must sit round a table to talk about how the council should be. That way they will spend 5 years in inconclusive discussions, and we cannot allow that.

[Stabile] A high-ranking propaganda official told me yesterday that there is no possibility of a Solidarity member as such belonging to the council, because Solidarity is illegal. But he added that if someone who has personally belonged to Solidarity in the past, perhaps, maybe.... What do you say to that?

[Walesa] If it were true it would be a change. Previously they have argued quite differently. Be that as if may, we await a proposal. The government wants to establish the council and to formulate programs. I am willing to nominate experts but not to participate directly. I see the need for reforms. I hope that our intentions will coincide, but this is all extremely uncertain.

[Stabile] Following the amnesty you convened Solidarity's provisional council which includes all the leaders who created the trade union's clandestine leadership, the Provisional Coordinating Commission. Why did you not join the council? Is it true that the Church advised against it?

[Walesa] No, it is not true. I try to keep an eye on all the organizations but I cannot be everywhere. Membership of the council would have limited my movements. I will be where it is essential.

[Stabile] Why did you decide to continue your clandestine activity and to maintain your kind of dual leadership -- the council and committee?

[Walesa] I told you: The situation demands various methods because there can be several different solutions. We pledged to obtain our 21 demands. But we do not know which method will be the most correct. Depending on what solutions can be achieved, we will eliminate certain structures or develop others. We strive to observe what is happening. If there is trade union and social pluralism and if it is possible to read about everything in the legal newspapers, we will not remain in hiding. Now this possibility does not exist but we do not want conspiration and clandestineness. We want this opportunity of free expression to exist through the laws and the constitution.

[Stabile] What kind of trend do you perceive in the government's latest moves?

[Walesa] As far as I am concerned, it is deeds that count. These are the first positive attempts but they do not yet resolve anything. They are measures that prompt hope but we cannot live on hopes alone. We are fighting for these hopes to become realities. Of course we are very pleased that there are no longer any political prisoners, and it is the first time that this has happened in a socialist bloc country. But did you know that most of those released from prison are unable to find jobs?

[Stabile] There are said to be several conflicting opinions within Solidarity....

[Walesa] Differing opinions have always existed -- not on the general approach but on what methods to adopt. But that is democracy. If, however, someone claims that we are not united, then he is very much mistaken. Never have we got along as well as we do now.

[Stabile] A certain weariness is apparent, among the public, too...

[Walesa] It is inevitable and should be no cause for concern. We had an initial spectacular and very exciting phase. The second phase is that which the staffs usually deal with during wars. Some 10 million people cannot forge a program. Of course it is true that weariness emerges against such a background. Supporters in particular cannot remain on the alert for such a long time. We are not frightened by this weariness or by the fact that there are no longer 10 million of us. That is not what we need now. When the time comes we will adopt the correct solutions, there will be many more of us. But you cannot sow corn in the snow.

[Stabile] Two lines are said to coexist within Solidarity -- one better disposed toward dialogue and the other more rigid...

[Walesa] Nobody has said that we intend to change our peaceful methods. Nobody has said that we will cease to use reasoned arguments. We are all agreed on a peaceful evolution and reforms. We cannot transport this country somewhere else and we cannot choose different neighbors. These are facts and they must be accepted.

[Stabile] One of your associates told me: If Walesa is invited to participate in these new bodies he must do so not as a representative of the Gdansk shipyard electricians but as a Solidarity leader...

[Walesa] This is not so. I regard the trade union in terms of the need for reforms. If I were to embark on talks I would do so not as a trade unionist but as a reformist. Everyone with any common sense must realize that Solidarity is not confined to banners, strikes, or higher feelings and that there cannot be dialogue without reforms or reforms without dialogue. Moreover, if there can be pluralism without Walesa, then Walesa is willing to quit the scene. But, for pity's sake, we cannot leave things as they are.

[Stabile] In this situation, how do you regard the significance of the pope's coming visit?

[Walesa] We must start working toward that visit now but it must also be viewed within a historical perspective. If you consider it from a historical angle, that which seems advantageous now may perhaps prove disadvantageous in the future, and vice versa. So we must remember that the pope is Polish. That we are not likely to have another Polish pope. That wherever this pope sets foot in Poland monuments will be erected. We all need the pope -- the Catholics, the people, and the state.

CATHOLIC WEEKLY VIEWS WORKERS' SELF-MANAGEMENT

AU061624 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 26 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[Szymon Jakubowicz article: "Blowing in the Ashes"]

[Excerpts] Assessing the functioning of workers' self-management in the eighties is no easy matter because, apart from stating facts, such an assessment also pinpoints faults. [paragraph continues]

Society has not only furnished people with an active or passive attitude toward self-management but has also furnished a bureaucracy which displayed great inventiveness throughout the eighties and tried to root out and bury the concept of self-management. The damage is great, but a chance also exists. For all opinion polls show that self-management lies in the hearts and minds of working people, despite pressure, and that it is still alive. Among the ashes of post-December, there is still an ember of self-management to found, onto which authentic self-management aktivists are blowing, not without success. This multicolored assessment is for them.

On 25 September 1981, following heated debates, the Sejm passed two fundamental laws, one on state enterprises and one on workers' self-management. Their contents formed a compromise between the proposals of the government on the one hand and the ideas on self-management held by the "network" and backed by Solidarity and the overwhelming part of public opinion on the other. I believe it is worth recalling this example of a desirable way of deciding important social topics. Out of the clash between various ideas and streams of discussion and out of Sejm negotiations and talks, statutes emerged which, though failing to satisfy avid supporters of the draft laws, created a solid basis for a reform of self-management. According to party scholars, "there is a view inside the party whereby the solutions adopted in September 1981 were an enforced compromise and that now it is necessary to make essential adjustments in order to formally recognize the party's leading road in self-management." Indeed, over 100 Sejm deputies threatened the political leadership with a "rebellion" if it refused to honor the compromise that had been reached between the Sejm and a Solidarity delegation to the Sejm and which was approved by the union's National Consultative Commission. The attitude of these deputies, acting under strong pressure from society, permitted the "unanimous" adoption of these laws by the Sejm. [passage omitted]

One sometimes hears that for workers, self-management is a institute for political democracy and that they rush to the workers councils because of a lack of this democracy. However, I think that workers self-management transfer the principles of government to the economic sphere and that it is the highest form of democracy within work processes. Fulfilling the kinds of needs and acting in a narrower sphere, it is not capable of replacing political democracy. But it can become an essential addition to it. Political democracy and self-management are interdependent and complement each other.

In the Poland of 1981, this interdependence manifested itself in the form of two postulates: 1) that economic reform be based on self-management, and 2) that changes be made in the poltical system. However, the need for self-management, and especially self-management by workers, had to clash with the monocentric social order. Hence the above inevitable compromise, which permitted the existence at a given level of both an altered (reduced) monocentrism, and less authentic self-management.

The compromise made social common sense, but could it last? When we examine history, the answer is no. For whenever authorities adopted the principle of worker participation in management over enterprises at various times and under various circumstances, the principle was abandoned shortly afterward. The 1946 decree on factory councils, which gave these bodies the right to jointly manage work places which they had already enjoyed for years, did not enter into affect at all. The 1956 law on workers councils lasted 2 years until these councils were deprived of any significance whatsoever by the infamous Conference on Workers' Self-Management.

So why did workers self-management reappear on the social scene in 1980 and 1981? The explanations are various. For example, Ludwik Dorn, in a pamphlet full of anti-self-management passion, believes that self-management was quite simply imposed on society, and especially the workers class. By whom? Easy. By the PZPR, which saw in it the "possibility of creating safe alternative to independent trade union;" by frustrated young engineers and technicians; by experts from the "October" ranks who "forced their leaders to apply themselves in this direction;" and finally by various competitive groups of "leaders" who wanted to use this "socially impresive slogan" (!) for their own ends. [passage omitted]

The truth is different. no one at the top invented the idea of self-management, nor was anyone there in a position to impose it on the broad masses of workers. The self-management movement emerged spontaneously, in defiance of the PZPR and — until July 1981 -- without the participation of the Solidarity leadership. It is self-management that imposed itself on society as a well of solving the dilemma of joint responsibility for the fate of this country's economy. Solidarity adopted the 1956 idea of "two sides:" one side consisting of trade unions responsible for defending the broadly-conceived rights and interests of working people; and the other side consisting of workers self-management bodies participating in management over the national economy.

In view of the self-management aspirations that are firmly rooted in Polish society, one may express the conviction that every attempt to really solve our country's basic social problems will always be accompanied by various forms of social self-management. Right now, workers' self-management is the most strongly represented of these forms.

Since December 1981, the attitude of the authorities toward self-management has been two-faced. On the one hand, as we know, they declare their attachment to it, even its necessity for the sake of implementing the reform whose second stage we are now entering.

On the other hand, however, the compromise laws of 1981, meant to provide the basis for self-management reform, have been systematically altered or violated en masse.

As we know, the main assumption of the laws was to create a new type of enterprise based on independence, self-finance, and self-management. According to general opinion, not one of these reform features is operational. More important, perhaps, is the fact that we are dealing not with a process of implementing and consolidating these features, but the opposite -- a gradual turning away from them, which can be ascertained without difficulty. Let us quote a few examples illustrating this.

Top marks to whoever can prove that the country's political and economic leadership, popularly known as the "Center," has been reformed. The central planning process and economic ministries have retained their old functions. The founding bodies of self-management continue to perform the actual management over enterprises. The "narrow center" even encourages them to "act" more effectively on the enterprises, "within the framework of their powers" of course. [passage omitted]

Another example, the issue of appointing and replacing enterprise managers. This was a major topic of dispute in 1981, and of compromise. It was decided that the right to appoint and replace managers belongs in principle to the workers councils, but it belongs to the founding bodies only in those enterprises "possessing fundamental importance to the national economy" named in a list established by the Council of Ministers in concert with the trade unions (those of 1981). [paragraph continues]

In about 50 percent of all enterprises, these rules have been disobeyed. In 1,800 large enterprises, the manager is in fact appointed by a minister. If we add to this the fact that the amendment to the law on state enterprises has deprived all workers councils of the right to regulate work relations and establish managers' wages and transferred this right to ministers and voivodas, then we see how dependent a manager, and consequently his enterprise, is on the state administration. In the further chain of events in this sphere, some "reformers" are calling for the removal of the discrepancy in about 4,000 enterprises whereby it is the workers councils that formally appoint and replace the manager but others who determine his salary. Hence the "logical" proposal to take a "step forward" and restore all these powers to the founding body in every enterprise. [passage omitted]

Despite appearances, enterprise managers have not taken advantage of the reduction in the powers of self-management bodies. All that is being done is to try and restore to them the role and function of substitute supreme body, which gives them neither new powers nor prestige. So the supporters of managerial solution should finally realize that under this socioeconomic system, they have no possibility of carrying these solutions through. A manager in the real sense of the word can only be the head of an independent enterprise functioning according to the laws of the market, also in the planned economy. Yet such an enterprise can only appear in Poland if it is made independent of both the political system and the state administration. [passage omitted]

The slogan "self-management" used to shine bright on the banners of socialism. Once power had been taken over, however, it became troublesome for those who had advocated it. As has been said, a ruling group may choose one of the two solutions -- abandon it openly or give it a new interpretation.

In 1982, the slogan "self-management" was provided with a new, institutional interpretation, just as in 1958 when an attempt was made to iron out the discrepancy between the institution of self-management and the monocentric system. Therefore, attempts are being made to nationalize worker self-management, just as territorial and cooperative self-management has been nationalized. Nationalizing it means submitting it to domination by the state apparatus, despite the very essence of self-management. However, this is leading most self-management bodies to stagnation and its authentic aktivists to apathy.

Once again quoting examples from the past, let us recall that every curtailment of a short period of self-management, marked by legal changes, has coincided with a serious economic recession. I believe one can regard the amendment to the 1946 decree on factory councils as the first step toward nationalizing the economy and introducing a central system of direction and distribution. The passing of the 1958 law on the Workers Self-Management Conference put a final end to the "October" reform efforts.

Today, the success and fate of the reform is strongly connected with the independence of enterprises and the condition of self-management bodies. Therefore I believe that any further distortion of laws must bring the end of the reform closer. Instead, one should start considering bringing back the original purport of the 1981 laws.

So, what chances are there for the self-management hopes mentioned in the introduction, and what under our deteriorating legal and practical conditions are the hopes of self-management aktivists based on? After all, it is true that despite all the difficulties, about 25 percent of all self-management bodies, of which there are 11,000, display socially useful activity, and those that are the most active display full statutory independence of the administration and of sociopolitical bodies as far as the law permits.

One may say that the source of this activity lies in the confidence of workers in self-management bodies, and vice versa. It is expressed by means of a high-level and voluntary turnout at elections. Another impulse sustaining self-managers is the internal need not to succumb to passiveness and not let people who have seen that they are managers of their work places give up. Young educated workers, technicians, engineers, and economists are no longer prepared to tolerate glaring mismanagement and are ready to devote their spare time to solving difficult economic problems of their enterprise so that via the self-management body they can bring about an efficient functioning of their work place.

The institutional separation of powers between the bodies of an enterprise, in other words its manager, and the bodies of self-management is based on the fact that the former is meant to represent the interests of the enterprise (not those of the state administration, nor the work force) and the latter is meant to represent the interests of the enterprise and the work force. No one so far has been able to accuse the workers self-management bodies of harming the enterprise by raising wages at the cost of development funds. On the contrary, there is a lot of evidence that the workers self-management bodies are defending these interests effectively. [passage omitted]

It is the right and duty of self-management bodies to pass their economic and social decisions (for example, concerning work on plans or the adoption of plans) through the filter of the work force's interests. The law even obligates them to do so. In this connection, it is often said that the self-management bodies gain their popularity by assuming trade union functions. This is a misunderstanding, because trade unions have no right to make any decisions, whether economic or social. Therefore, any blur in the demarcation line between the powers of self-management bodies and those of trade unions is the result of legislation, with the help of which trade unions have indeed been given some of the powers of workers self-management bodies.

However, it has to be admitted that in some cases self-management bodies are compelled to deal with matters that are normally the domain of the trade unions. This is because of the "work force's mistrust in the activity of institutions so far and the continuing high social credibility of the self-management bodies." That is why "self-management bodies are becoming more credible spokesmen than, for example, trade unions, or the party which is engrossed in the exercise of authority." [passage omitted]

In view of all this, is it worth breaking one's sword to defend self-management? Despite everything, the answer, in the light of the experience of self-management, is affirmative, because:

-- First, a considerable number of self-management bodies have proved that they are capable of tackling the tasks set in the 1981 laws despite the present conditions;
-- Second, work forces are attached to the concept of self-management. In fact, three-quarters of those polled by the Polish Academy of Science's Institute of Philosophy and Sociology called for greater influence by self-management bodies. It will of course be good if this view is expressed by means of more energetic support for the work of self-management bodies and for bringing them in line with the laws;
-- Third, restoring independence to enterprises and powers to self-management bodies not only conforms to the will of society, but it also a sine qua non of the reform.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES DECREE ON 23 NOV REFERENDUM

AU111335 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Nov 86 p 1

["Decree" of the State Council on the holding of a referendum on 23 November on the question of a 5-percent cut in arms, troops, and military expenditure, signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, adopted by the State Council at a meeting in Bucharest on 5 November]

[Text] Decree of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on organizing and carrying out a referendum regarding a 5-percent cutback by the SR of Romania of arms, troops, and military expenditures.

Based on Article 63, Point 2 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. In accordance with the provisions of Law No 20 of 23 October 1986, the Romanian people are called upon to express their opinion, in a referendum to be held on 23 November 1986, on the proposal for a 5-percent cutback by the SR of Romania of arms, troops, and military expenditures.

Article 2. All citizens of the SR of Romania, who, in accordance with the provisions of the law, are entitled to vote, will participate in the referendum.

Taking into consideration the fact that the objective of the referendum is to achieve a cutback of arms, troops, and military expenditures and to strengthen peace and cooperation throughout the world, that is, it involves issues that are of utmost interest to the young generation, as well as those citizens who are entitled to vote, also young people between 14-18 years of age will be consulted in the referendum.

Article 3. The referendum will be organized at the places where citizens carry out their activity, in military units, educational institutions, and in other units.

Other citizens will attend to vote in the referendum at places established by the executive committee or bureaus of the people's councils in the localities where they live.

Citizens who are not at home on the day of the referendum will go to any place set for the referendum, in accordance with paragraph 2, and those who are abroad will go to the headquarters of the diplomatic mission of the SR of Romania.

Article 4. Citizens who are entitled to vote and young people between 14-18 years of age will vote, that is, express their opinion by appending their signature on the referendum ballots in one of the columns saying "yes" or "no".

Article 5. The referendum will take place on the fixed date, in accordance with Article 1, between 6 am and 6 pm local time.

Article 6. A Central Committee, county commission, Bucharest Municipality Commission, and Bucharest district commissions, as well as municipal, town, and communal commissions are to be set up for the referendum.

The commissions for the referendum are to be set up as follows:

-- 15 members, the Central Commission;
-- 11 members, the county commissions and the Bucharest Municipality Commission;
-- 9 members, municipal commissions and Bucharest Municipality district commissions;
-- 7 members, town and communal commissions.

Each commission will have a chairman, a vice chairman, and a secretary.

Article 7. The Central Commissions, the county commissions, and Bucharest Municipality Commission for the referendum will be confirmed by the State Council.

All the other commissions for the referendum stipulated under Article 6 will be confirmed by the executive committees of the county people's councils and of Bucharest Municipality.

Article 8. At the end of the referendum, the referendum ballots will be deposited at the municipality commissions, Bucharest Municipality district commissions, town, or communal commissions, respectively, with a view to centralizing the votes.

The result of the vote will be recorded in a report which, together with the referendum ballots, will be submitted to the county or Bucharest Municipality Commissions, as the case may be.

The county and Bucharest Municipality Commissions for the referendum will centralize the result of the votes supplied by the respective administrative-territorial units and will record it in a report which will be submitted to the Central Commission for the referendum.

Article 9. The Central Commission for the referendum will establish the general result of the referendum and submit it to the Grand National Assembly.

Article 10. The general result of the referendum will be published in the Official Bulletin of the SR of Romania.

Article 11. A sample of the referendum ballot and report for recording the referendum result are provided in annex no. 1A, 1B, 2A and 2B, which are part of this decree.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

[The above text is followed by "Annex 1A" and "Annex 1B" which are samples of ballots for adult voters and voters aged 14-18 as referred to in the final paragraph of the decree, while annexes 2A and 2B also referred to "will be published in the Official Bulletin of the SR of Romania."]

CEAUSESCU DISCUSSES COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT, FUTURE

AU101246 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

["Text" of "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Interview Granted to THE TIDE Magazine of Bangladesh" on 2 September in Bucharest -- first three paragraphs are newspaper's introduction]

[Text] As has been reported, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, on 2 September this year received Enayet Karim, chief editor and publisher of THE TIDE magazine of Bangladesh, and Fahmida Karim, foreign policy editor at the same magazine, to whom he granted an interview.

The interview was carried on 31 October by a special edition of THE TIDE devoted to Romania. Along with President Nicolae Ceausescu's interview, the magazine carries also articles and photographs depicting the achievements of the Romanian people in the years of socialist construction, especially in the wake of the Ninth RCP Congress, that is ever since Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is heading the party and state.

Here is the text of the interview:

Question: Mr President, your life and activity and the history of modern Romania are indivisible. Would you please tell us what the difference is between Romania today and Romania when you were 15 years old? How do you view the Romania of tomorrow?

Answer: At the beginning of the thirties Romania was a poorly developed country with an industry that did not even represent 20 percent of the national income; it was an "eminently agricultural" country -- as some economists called it at that time -- whose agriculture was also backward.

This situation was caused by the long-standing foreign domination and by the infiltration of imperialist foreign monopolies which, at that time, owned the largest part of capital in Romania. For instance, one of Romania's important riches -- oil -- was almost completely in the hands of imperialist companies.

This situation was aggravated during World War II as a result of the plundering practiced by Hitlerite Germany but also as a result of the consequences of the war itself.

In comparision with the situation in that period -- I am referring to 1944 when the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation took place and when Romania pulled out of the war unleashed by Hitlerite Germany and joined the Soviet Union and the anti-Hitlerite coalition -- Romania's industrial output this year is some 111 times larger while agricultural yields have increased four times.

However, these figures do not suffice to characterize Romania's industrial development. Romanian industry today manufactures the most modern machines and equipment in all areas, including the nuclear area and aviation.

Today, Romania can be described as an agrarian-industrial country in full process of modernizaton and development in all areas. The national income has increased more than 32 times. On this basis the material and cultural standard of living of our people has improved. Real incomes increased almost eight times in the same period. A great number of sociocultural establishments have been built in the past 40 years, the major part of which was, in fact, built in the past 20 years.

In the past, Romania was a country in which 40 percent of the people were illiterate. This situation was eliminated a long time ago. Compulsory and free 10-year education has been given general application and almost 80 percent of our country's young people are receiving a 12-year education. Higher education ensured the training of all cadres required and, at the same time, makes it possible for a large number of young people from other countries -- over 15,000 -- to study in Romania.

Thus we can say that in the years of socialist construction, Romania traveled through several stages of development, that is from the bourgeois-landowner society with deepgoing feudal vestiges -- as we characterize it -- to the construction of a new and superior stage -- the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society. We can actually say that compared with 50 years ago, Romania has radically changed in all areas; it has become a socialist country in full progress which guarantees all its people working and living conditions, and full equality of rights for all its citizens, without any differences.

We have broadly developed the democratic forms of society's leadership. We have actually created a new form of workers revolutionary democracy whereby the people's masses and all our people are participating in the management of all sectors. We proceed from the fact that the new society we are building must be based on the broadest democracy, must ensure the participation of all social categories and of all people in the leadership of the society and of the various areas of economic and social activity.

Our prospects for the future also emerge from all these achievements. The 13th RCP Congress has formulated a comprehensive program of development up to 1990 and beyond, up to the year 2000. What we have in mind is that in the coming 5 years Romania should proceed to a new stage of development and that by the year 2000 it should turn into a comprehensively developed socialist country and proceed to the application of some of the communist principles of work and life.

We propose to place stress on the intensive development of industry and the other branches and to implement the new scientific-technological revolution and the new agrarian revolution, which means the organization of all activities on the basis of the most modern knowledge of science and technology, a vigorous increase in economic efficiency and labor productivity, and large agricultural yields. I will quote a single example to demonstrate what this means. Recently we awarded the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" to one county for its results in agriculture. This means yields of more than 6,000 kilograms of wheat per hectare, more than 7,000 kg of barley per hectare, more than 21,000 kg of corn cobs per hectare and, accordingly, large yields of other crops as well. Thus the targets of the new agrarian revolution require the achievement of similar yields throughout the country, a fact that will ensure great progress for the whole of agriculture. Already this year -- the first year of the current 5-year plan -- we will achieve the largest grain yields ever in our country . We will come closer to the target set for 1990 -- to achieve some 30 million metric tons of grains.

Accordingly, the national income will increase 70-80 percent, thus ensuring overall socioeconomic development, including the improvement in our people's standard of living. Thus we propose to make use of the conditions created up to now and of progress achieved in improving the standard of professional and scientific knowledge of the people's masses to ensure our general progress in all areas. In conditions of peace it will be possible for us to successfully implement these targets.

Question: The world economic crisis seriously affects all national economies, but especially the economies of the developing countries. Mr President, how do you view the resolution of those countries' difficult problem of debts?

Answer: In the first 5 years of the current 10-year period, the world economic situation was particularly serious. The gap between rich and poor countries widened as a result of the imperialist policy of monopolies and financial capital, inordinately high interest rates, and the price policy. In fact, all this led to a sharp decrease in the developing countries' incomes, an accumulation of wealth and incomes by international monopolies and imperialist countries, and to an increase in the developing countries' foreign debts which total almost $1 trillion.

We believe that a radical change is necessary in international economic relations. The economic policy practiced so far has to be halted and new relations based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage must be reached, and a new world economic order must be achieved that will permit the more rapid progress of the developing countries and their access to technologies under favorable conditions, and that will ensure stability and a just policy on prices and on the ratio between the prices of raw materials and those of finished products.

Within this framework, special attention should certainly be paid to agricultural problems, taking into account that an important part of the populace [of these developing countries] is not guaranteed elementary conditions of nutrition and food.

Thus a global solution to the problem of foreign debts of the developing countries is required. The efforts that are being made now to resolve this problem with each country separately cannot lead to real results. In fact, this trend aims at preserving the devision of the developing countries and to impose upon them difficult conditions by financial organizations, including the International Monetary Fund.

Within this framework, Romania believes that one should proceed from the need to fully eliminate the debts of those countries with a national income of up to $500-600 per capita, to reduce the debt for other states by 50-70 percent in keeping with their national income, to generally reduce all debts of the developing countries by 40-50 percent, to reschedule for a long term -- 15-20 years -- the outstanding debts with minimum interest rates or none at all -- but in any case the interest rate should not exceed 4 percent for rescheduled debts -- and to ensure new credits with rational interest rates so as to permit the relaunching of the economic activity and socioeconomic development of those countries. This is not only in keeping with the interests of the developing countries but also with those of the developed countries because only after the problem of debts and of underdevelopment has been resolved can one ensure a radical change in world economic activity and only thus can conditions be created to overcome the economic crisis and to ensure the general progress of all states. The economy of the developed countries cannot be restored and cannot progress if the problem of underdevelopment is not resolved.

Romania believes that it would be a good thing if all these problems were solved by negotiations between the developing countries and the developed countries. We also believe that it would be of particular importance to organize a conference within the United Nations to seek the best ways and means to achieve a general solution to these problems.

At the same time, we believe that the developing countries must strengthen to a greater extent their solidarity and cooperation in establishing common positions in negotiations with the developed countries and must achieve closer cooperation especially in the economic and technological areas to overcome a number of hardships.

Question: Mr President, if you permit me I would like to ask you a question in connection with this aspect. Under your leadership, Romania has succeeded in reducing its foreign debts to a great extent. Would you like to comment on this aspect?

Answer: To a great extent, the world economic crisis in past years has also affected Romania. However, we have been able to overcome most of these difficulties. In the past, 1981-85 5-year plan we achieved a 20-percent increase in industrial production and a 26-percent increase in national income. Likewise, we actually achieved a 50-percent cutback on the debts we had in 1981. We propose to fully eliminate these debts in the coming years and we hope to be able to do so. We were able to overcome these hardships more easily because of the strong industry we have built and because of increased agricultural yields. At the same time, Romania has not reduced investment activity; on the contrary, we have maintained it and have allocated the same percentage -- some 30 percent -- of the national income for development purposes. On the basis of our experience, we have reached the conclusion that only by constantly allocating an important part of the national income -- that is, some 30 percent -- for development purposes can the necessary conditions be ensured for general progress on this basis and for an improvement in the people's standard of living. Therefore, the next 5-year plan stipulates the allocation of 30 percent of the national income for development purposes. It is the only way to permit the countries favoring independent development to achieve real progress and to raise their general level of development. No country has or ever will develop with foreign help! Each country's progress and socioeconomic strength are primarily linked to the efforts made and work performed by each people! Broad international cooperation is certainly necessary -- no people can live in isolation -- but this cooperation can be achieved under favorable conditions precisely on the basis of the efforts made by each people and each nation to ensure its socioeconomic growth.

Question: Mr President, you have often stressed the role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the present-day world. What is Romania's position toward the nonaligned movement and how close are the country's relations with those countries?

Answer: In its international activity, Romania has always advocated -- and continues to do so -- relations among all states, irrespective of social system, based on complete equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and renunciation of the use or threat of force.

We believe that all states, irrespective of size or social system, should participate in the resolution of all complex world problems. We have attached and continue to attach great importance to small and medium-sized countries in general. We believe that these countries must participate more actively in international activity and in appropriately resolving problems in the interest of each people, peace, and cooperation among all the world's nations.

Within this framework, we have attached and continue to attach particular importance to the Nonaligned Movement which incorporates a great number of states and favors a policy of nonparticipation in various military blocs.

With its status as guest, Romania participates in the activity of the Nonaligned Movement. At the recent conference in Harare, our country participated with a delegation led by the foreign minister.

The position of the nonaligned countries toward the basic problems of today's world is a position we view as just, especially as regards the problems of peace and disarmament, and of developing cooperation on the principles I have mentioned before.

As I stressed, Romania maintains relations with all countries in the world, irrespective of social system. We have diplomatic relations with 155 states. Thus it is obvious that we have relations with all nonaligned countries. We act to develop and expand relations with these countries, with the developing countries, and -- once again I want to stress -- with all small and medium-sized countries in the world.

We believe that in the current circumstances the role of the Nonaligned Movement becomes increasingly significant considering that it can make a more important contribution to resolving the various world problems. However, it is necessary to overcome certain differences and conflicts between the nonaligned countries in order to strengthen the unity and cooperation among those countries. This will permit a strengthening of their solidarity and will, in particular, set an example for the way in which certain conflicts and differences can be resolved by negotiations and talks. It is difficult to promote negotiations and to act to solve international problems solely by negotiations while not succeeding in solving these problems within the Nonaligned Movement. Solving these problems would greatly increase the role and influence of the Nonaligned Movement in resolving the various international problems.

In any case, we believe that everything must be done -- and as far as we are concerned, we will act toward strengthening the unity and cooperation among all nonaligned countries -- to resolve certain conflicts between these countries solely by negotiations.

In general, Romania firmly advocates the solution of all conflicts between states solely by negotiations. We believe that this alone is in keeping with the interests of the respective peoples, of peace, and international cooperation.

Question: Mr President, how do you view the resolution of the multiple conflicts in the world under the current very serious international situation? How could one define Romania's position toward the Palestinian problem?

Answer: I have mentioned that Romania advocates the solution of all conflicts between states by negotiations alone. We must proceed from the fact that the existence of those conflicts in various parts of the world constantly worsens the world situation and increases the danger of their generalizing and turning into a world war with very grave consequences.

In this context we firmly advocate a resolution of the Middle East problems through negotiations alone. We believe that in the current circumstances the best way to attain this goal is to organize an international conference, with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO as sole representative of the Palestinian people and, of course, Israel, as well as the permanent members of the Security Council.

We believe that, in order to prepare this international conference, one should aim at a dialogue between the interested countries, so as to reach an appropriate agreement on the organization of the conference and its goals. Such contacts aimed at preparing the ground for this international conference may be sponsored by the Security Council or other UN bodies. If one advocates an international conference -- proceeding from the fact that the problems can only be solved through negotiations -- then it is necessary to achieve a preliminary dialogue, including a dialogue between the PLO and Israel, under UN aegis. Fear of meetings and discussions should disappear. Anyone wishing to resolve problems must realize that one cannot rely on others; hence one must assume direct responsibility for the resolution of problems of immediate concern. Of course, international conferences and international support are necessary, but all this cannot replace the responsibility of states and organizations that are directly interested in solving the problems. As a matter of fact, wherever we look around in the world we note the same procedure everywhere.

A just and lasting solution in the Middle East presupposes ensuring the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the creation of an independent Palestinian state and ensuring the independence of each state, including the directly interested countries, namely the new Palestinian state and Israel.

Romania speaks out for speedily ending the war between Iran and Iraq and resolving the problems between these states through negotiations, in order to reestablish relations of good-neighborliness and respect for territorial integrity, within international recognized boundaries. We positively assess Iraq's proposals for a speedy solution of this conflict on the basis of these principles. We hope that Iran will also reach the conclusion that everything possible should be done to renounce the military path and reach a political solution to this conflict, something which is in accordance with the interests of both countries, all Gulf countries, and world peace, in general.

We also advocate a similar resolution of other conflicts, including the problems of Indochina and the situation in Cambodia. We firmly speak out for a national reconciliation between all forces in Cambodia, for an independent and nonaligned state, and for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. We support the struggle waged by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] for Namibia's independence and firmly condemn the apartheid policy promoted by South Africa.

Question: The two opposed military pacts, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, are keeping the international situation tense. In these circumstances, how do you, Mr President, think that the international political climate could be improved? How can one prevent a nuclear holocaust?

Answer: Romania believes that the international situation is very tense. This is mainly due to the continuation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the policy of force, threat of force, and brutal interference in the affairs of other states. However, many other factors contribute to the aggravation of the international situation, including the serious economic situation, underdevelopment, and the existence of various conflicts in the world.

It is true that NATO and the Warsaw Pact possess the largest amount of armaments and almost all the nuclear weapons, which belong to the United States and the Soviet Union.

We firmly speak out for concurrently dismantling the two military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact. We believe that the existence of these military blocs is not necessary and it has not even been so in the past. We advocate relations of cooperation and appropriate treaties which should exclude any military actions and conflicts between these states.

We speak out for resolutely reducing and later completely eliminating nuclear weapons. We speak out for immediately halting the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe and withdrawing the existing ones. We work for an immediate halt to nuclear tests. We speak out for concurrently reducing conventional weapons and attaining a reduction of these weapons by at least 50 percent before the year 2000.

Accordingly, we advocate a reduction of military expenditures, which have reached the figure of almost $1 trillion. Part of this money should be allocated to development and the resolution of social problems in each country, while another part should be allotted to aiding the developing countries.

All peoples must intensify their efforts to bring about a transition to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and attaining a lasting peace on our planet. We must be fully aware of the fact that a new world war, with the use of nuclear weapons, can lead to the disappearance of conditions for life itself on our planet. The nuclear accident at Chernobyl showed that one cannot master nuclear energy once it is released or has escaped from man's control. There will be no victors in a nuclear war, everybody will be defeated; we will witness the destruction of the conditions for life itself on our planet.

Nuclear weapons are not the sole concern of the countries possessing them, as the effects of these weapons will affect all countries. Therefore, all states are duty bound and must act to remove nuclear weapons. Only thus can we ensure a real policy of detente and cooperation among all nations, regardless of social system; only thus can we remove the danger of mankind's destruction and ensure the right of people and nations to existence, freedom, and peace.

Question: The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has operated in South Asia since December 1985. We would like to know your opinion about this association and whether it can play an efficient part in the economic development of our region.

Answer: The founding of the SAARC has represented an important factor for cooperation between the respective countries, cooperation aimed at solving problems between them through negotiations, promoting socioeconomic progress, raising the living standard of the people, and consolidating the economic and political independence of these states.

We believe that the achievement of regional cooperation between various states, such as cooperation within the South Asian Association, is an important factor in current circumstances; it should facilitate the pooling of efforts by various states, particular in the field of science and technology, to ensure their socioeconomic progress. I can only welcome the founding of this association and I wish it increasingly better results.

Romania maintains relations with all states in that association and, as far as we are concerned, we would like to expand cooperation with each member-state; however, if the association is prepared to assume responsibilities in promoting relations with other states, we are ready to cooperate directly with SAARC with a view to developing socioeconomic cooperation, as we are doing with other international bodies, such as the Common Market, for instance. Of course, Romania itself belongs to CEMA and is developing its relations and partipating actively in cooperation with CEMA member-countries, including in the field of science and technology. But, as I have already mentioned, we have direct relations not only with Common Market countries but with the Common Market as such. Therefore, if SAARC will also assume a role in international cooperation, Romania, which has good relations with all member-states, is also prepared to cooperate with the association as such.

In conclusion, I would like to mention with great satisfaction that Romania and Bangladesh maintain good relations of economic and scientific-technical cooperation as well as relations of active international cooperation within the United Nations and other international bodies, with a view to solving the complex problems of the contemporary world. We believe that all conditions exist for these relations to develop at an even higher level.

I would like to wish all your country's people ever greater successes in their socioeconomic development, well-being, prosperity, and peace.

ORLANDIC RECEIVES USSR ENVOY FOR TALKS

LD122131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1046 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Viktor Maltsev, the USSR ambassador in the SFRY. During the talks conducted on this occasion, views were exchanged about the development of both cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and of overall Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

LONCAR, U.S. DEPUTY SECRETARY DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD130012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2035 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 12 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar and U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead urged in Belgrade today a further promotion of Yugoslav-U.S. all-round relations based on well-known principles and recognition of mutual differences.

The high-ranking U.S. official is in Yugoslavia on a two-day working visit.

Assessing as positive the development of relations between Yugoslavia and the United States, Loncar and Whitehead stressed the usefulness of a more regular political dialogue between the two countries on all questions of mutual interest.

Loncar and Whitehead urged the promotion of Yugoslav-U.S. economic relations through greater joint ventures and broader scientific-technological and financial-banking cooperation.

East-West relations and the prospects of disarmament talks were extensively discussed during the Yugoslav-U.S. talks.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Whitehead expressed optimism regarding the direct chances for reaching agreement on concrete questions of armament reduction control, bearing in mind the results of the Reykjavik summit of the U.S. and Soviet leaders.

Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Loncar stressed the importance of reaching agreement on halting the arms race and on disarmament, while appreciating all that has been achieved in this field in the dialogue between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and taking into account the interests of the entire international community.

The Yugoslav-U.S. talks particularly focused on the acute situation in southern Africa and international economic problems. The need was emphasized for settling the difficult position of the developing countries and the debt problem. Budimir Loncar acquainted the U.S. side, at the latter's request, with the stands of the eighth non-aligned summit in Harare in September this year.

CONTINUITY SEEN IN ALBANIAN POLICIES

LD130150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 12 Nov 86

["Albania -- No Change" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, November 11 (TANJUG) -- A firm judgement on an event can hardly be formed if it was held behind the closed door. However, from the news accessible to the world public about the recent Ninth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour, it could be concluded that the leadership in Tirana continues to follow Enver Hoxha's policy.

The congress repeated the known Albanian positions which did not contribute over the past few decades to either goodneighbourliness, or better relations in the Balkans. In his report, number one man of the Albanian Party of Labour Ramiz Alia tried again to deny, by means of arbitrary claims unfounded on facts, the historical truths about Yugoslavia's attitude to Albania during the Second World War and in the postwar period up to the present.

Consequently, Alia passed over Yugoslavia's and Yugoslav Communist Party's wartime assistance to the Albanian partisans and party in silence, assistance which at a time was publicly assessed by top-ranking Albanian leaders as having been of "decisive importance in the Albanian people's struggle for autonomy and independence." He also forgot Yugoslavia's substantial aid in the first postwar years. Albanian leaders' assessments from the period have never been publicly denied.

Again, there was no explanation as to what had led to Albania's unilateral "turnaround" which reached its climax during the notorious cominform campaign against Yugoslavia almost 40 years ago, as proved today, among other things, by the tombs of many Yugoslav border guards. If someone forgot them, it suffices to look into the files of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, which were well acquainted in those years with facts and developments on Yugoslavia's borders.

Instead of offering answers to questions concerning these historical facts, Ramiz Alia repeated charges against Yugoslavia for its alleged "irreconcilable anti-Albanian policy" and "irreconcilability to the existence of the independent Albanian state." Without offering any concrete evidence to prove these absurd claims, Alia set out his "own version" of the conditions for possible Yugoslav-Albanian relations. While claiming that Albania "has never interfered" and "has no intention to interfere" in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, he in actual fact put many strange, incomprehensible demands for change in Yugoslavia's internal policy and warned that this was a condition for Albania to "live in peace and friendship with Yugoslavia."

The section of the report denying Albania's territorial claims towards Yugoslavia is most explicit on this point. For the first time, the world has learned from Alia's report that (ethnic) Albanians in Yugoslavia are exposed to "real inquisition." Even his predecessor Enver Hoxha refrained from similar assessments, while "forgetting" that members of the Albanian nationality in Socialist Yugoslavia enjoy full autonomy in relation to their language and culture, as well as all national, democratic and other human rights.

Moreover, Albania's number one man passed tacitly over the proofs of Albanian intelligence agencies' direct involvement in instigating and organizing counter-revolution and separatism in Kosovo. He did not mention at all that some schoolbooks and texts in Tirana refer to the Yugoslav-Albanian border as "political," provisional and imposed, and not as a state one.

Large areas in Yugoslavia are being declared Albanian and "unjustly torn from Albania and left outside its state borders." Who, then, lays claims to whose territory. The Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe adopted the principle of inalterability of the borders in Europe. Of course, Albania did not attend that meeting -- or, for that matter, any other on the subject -- for reasons which are anybody's guess.

Even harder to accept is the fact that Albania is offering friendship and goodneighbourliness while continuing to encourage and support -- as, for instance, in Alia's report to the congress -- the separatist aspirations among Albanians in Yugoslavia. Moreover, he publicly incited such aspirations from Tirana. Judging by this, Albania continues to support the programmes which call for setting up a "Republic of Kosovo" in Yugoslavia as the first stage.

What can be accepted from Alia's assessments is that normal Albanian-Yugoslav relations would "serve the interests of both sides and be beneficial to peace and security in the Balkans." Yugoslavia has always striven and continues to strive for this goal, provided all partners behave adequately. However, the Albanian party and state leader devalued his assessment himself by formulating a policy whereby Albania virtually aims to secure the right to interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and to preserve under various pretexts all the claims it has made to Yugoslav territory so far. The "policy" towards Kosovo is precisely a continuation of such interference.

The latest message from Tirana can hardly be accepted by anyone familiar with conditions in the Balkans, and especially by those well-acquainted with the history of Yugoslav-Albanian relations. All the more reason for regret, therefore, that the Albanian leadership did not reveal at the last congress any genuine intention to improve relations with Yugoslavia, i.e., in the Balkans, which has always been a neuralgic spot in world relations. Naturally, something like this would be in the best interests of all peoples in the Balkans, including Albania itself.

As for the policy pursued by Yugoslavia, one of the founders of the Movement of Nonalignment, it is clear enough and known to all. Any claim that Yugoslavia threatens any country is therefore absurd. This does not mean, however, that Yugoslavia agrees, or that it will ever agree to a partitioning of its territory as a condition for relations with anyone. At least Tirana knows Yugoslavia's "no".

This "no" means opposition to any lecturing to Yugoslavia, as well as its readiness to develop goodneighbourly relations with all, including Albania, to the fullest possible extent and on the basis of frankness and sincerity. Albanians in Yugoslavia should really be a bridge of friendship, not only made to seem so declaratively as Ramiz Alia did.

MIKULIC MEETS WITH ZAMBIAN FINANCE MINISTER

LD111643 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic has received Basil Kabwe, the minister of finance and head of the National Commission for Development Planning, who is leading the Zambian delegation at the session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zambia, which began today in Belgrade.

In the talks, in which Svetozar Durutovic, the federal secretary for information, also took part, consideration was given to the most important aspects of economic relations between Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The joint assessment is that there is scope for further improving cooperation between the two countries, especially by the new engagement of Yugoslav enterprises in the realization of Zambian development plans. There was also discussion of international economic problems and the necessity for overcoming them more rapidly in line with the stances and orientations of the nonaligned summit in Harare. In this, the importance of the involvement of the nonaligned countries and their mutual economic cooperation was stressed. Also stressed was the necessity of solving the problem of the indebtedness of the developing countries.

SETINC MEETS ORTEGA, DEPARTS NICARAGUA FOR PANAMA

LD102126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2020 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Managua, Nov 10 (TANJUG) -- Presidency member of the League of Communists in Yugoslavia Central Committee Franc Setinc ended his three-day visit to Nicaragua today.

Setinc headed Yugoslavia's delegation at the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the death of its founder the supreme commander Carlos Fonseco Amador.

During the visit to Nicaragua, Setinc had talks with Nicaraguan president and coordinator of the FSLN Executive Commission Daniel Ortega. They discussed relations between Yugoslavia and Nicaragua, international situation and, especially, the activities of the Nonaligned Movement.

Setinc left Nicaragua for Panama where he will be a guest of the Revolutionary Democratic Party and the People's Party of Panama.

ZARKOVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH ARGENTINE PRESIDENT

LD112319 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1840 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, Nov 11 (TANJUG) -- Argentina intends to restore its sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falklands) Islands solely by diplomatic means, said Argentine President Raul Alfonsin during talks with League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Vidoje Zarkovic here yesterday. Zarkovic is currently on a several-day visit to Argentina.

In keeping with the decisions of the Nonaligned Movement and U.N. resolutions, Zarkovic expressed support for such endeavours.

The foreign debt burden jeopardizes the development of democracy in Latin America, said Alfonsin, voicing concern over the situations in Nicaragua and Chile.

The lengthy and constructive exchange of views on prospects for eliminating focuses of crises pointed to some differences in assessments of developments in Afghanistan and Cambodia.

Zarkovic, who heads a LCY delegation to the Argentine Communist Party congress, underlined the significance of inter-party cooperation for promoting relations between states and peoples, and added that this cooperation should be based on the principles of equality and responsibility towards one's own people.

Alfonsin and Zarkovic said that the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Argentina has been on an upward trend since the restoration of civilian rule in Argentina in 1983.

Zarkovic also met with representatives of Yugoslav immigrants in Argentina. The Yugoslav community in that country numbers several hundred thousand people.

MAMULA RECEIVES VISITING NETHERLANDS GENERALS

LD122223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, today received in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense General Govert Huyser, chairman of the chiefs of staff of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, who is paying a working visit to our country and its Armed Forces.

In the course of the talks, which were conducted in a cordial atmosphere, reference was made to cooperation between the armies of the two friendly countries. The talks were also attended by Lieutenant General Zorko Canadi, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Albert Noe, ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the SFRY; and Colonel Simon Skauten, defense attache.

DIZDAREVIC TO VISIT ITALY, VATICAN 17-18 NOV

LD130958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, will pay an official visit to Italy on 17 and 18 November.

On this occasion the federal secretary will also visit the Vatican.

5-YEAR BROADCASTING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

LD062320 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1726 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, November 6 (TANJUG) -- Strengthening of cooperation between the Yugoslav and Chinese broadcasting organizations, above all, through a stepped up exchange of programmes and crews, training and specialization of personnel and joint productions, is the backbone of a five-year agreement on cooperation between the Yugoslav radio and television and the Chinese Ministry for Radio, Television and Film, which was signed in Belgrade today.

The two sides also envisaged closer cooperation in the international broadcasting institutions and organizations and agreed to define concrete cooperation programmes each year.

PRESS DEBATES JOURNALISTS' OATH OF LOYALTY

AU121512 [Editorial Report] The Yugoslav papers have recently carried a number of articles discussing the question raised at a recent meeting of the Slovene Journalists Society of whether the Yugoslav Journalists' Charter should contain an affirmation of loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 17 October on page 11 carries both a 700-word article by Mitja Mersol -- originally published by Ljubljana DELO in Slovene -- entitled "The 'Red' and the 'Nonred'" defending a proposal made by the Slovene Journalists Society that the principle of loyalty to the ideas of Marxism and Leninism be omitted from the Charter of the Yugoslav Journalists Federation, and an unattributed 600-word commentary -- originally published by Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian entitled "Marxism Not Even on Paper" -- criticizing the proposal. Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 29 October on page 9 carries a 1,700-word report by Dj. Pilcevic on the assembly of the Yugoslav Journalists Federation which discussed, among other things, the above-mentioned proposal.

At the beginning of his article in BORBA, Mersol reports the TANJUG report on the proposal made at the Slovene Journalists Society assembly, noting that it was discussed as the last item at the agenda and that, "since the assembly had a polemical discussion about things pertaining to journalistic work, the morals and ethics of the written and publicly spoken word, it also discussed -- at the instigation of a Ljubljana DNEVNIK journalist -- the Charter of Yugoslav Journalists."

Mersol goes on to explain the reason for proposing to omit the "journalists' loyalty to ideas of Marxism and Leninism." The Slovene Journalists Society is a member of the SAWP of Slovenia, he says, and the SAWP is a front organization. "That means," he explains, "that journalists, both as individuals and as a society within this front organization -- regardless of how 'red' or 'less red' anybody's view of the world may be -- strive for the fundamental values of our society: for socialist self-management and thus for the continuity of the revolution; for a federal, fraternal Yugoslavia built on the principles of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia], and its nonaligned foreign policy. It is not only those who are devoted to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism that support these values. This means that the fundamental values should be one of the dominant criteria for the work of journalists, for their membership in the journalists' societies, and for their social prestige. "By respecting and considering these values and the pluralism of honest thought in general, the SAWP (and the Journalists' Society with it, of course) strive to overcome narrow ideological frameworks and to become an integral part of the front of progressive pluralist creativity," Mersol says.

In the second article carried by BORBA (the 600-word unattributed commentary), the DNEVNIK journalists aktiv are described as deeming their proposal acceptable for everybody whatever their attitudes, "'starting from the global aims of socialist, self-managing, and nonaligned Yugoslavia,'" and founding their proposal also on the fact "that 'the everyday practice -- mainly from the life of journalists' collectives -- denies the justifiability of the quoted basic principles of the Yugoslav Journalists' Charter.'" It is only here, the author of the commentary says, that the DNEVNIK journalists are right, and that "only a little," since "it is true that the everyday practice confirms that a number of newspapers, weeklies, and magazines has widely opened its pages to attitudes that are all but Marxist and Leninist -- in the sense that Marxism-Leninism is interpreted in the theory and practice of the Yugoslav society."

"And what are we offered?" the author asks, adding that "omitting the mentioned attitude [loyalty to Marxism-Leninism] from the charter would therefore primarily mean a confirmation of the thesis that has been put forward for a long time -- that the press is 'regimented and dogmatic' and that there is no room in it for different opinions."

What is obviously offered and wished is that our press should de jure open itself to all possible ideological and political orientations and in fact to legalize the breakthrough of authors of largely rightist or falsely leftist positions, a breakthrough that has been virtually realized in some newspapers. However, that which is offered is far from both the Yugoslav press and the 'aims of the socialist, self-managing, and nonaligned society.' It is more in conformity with the 'Marxism-Leninism' we are offered from some other sides and the effects of which could be noticed even in some articles and attitudes in DNEVNIK a few months ago, starting from the 'Trains of Nationalism' (refers to a DNEVNIK article on the Kosovo situation) and ending with the 'Albanian cognac.' [refers to a bottle of Albanian brandy given by an Albanian diplomat to the author of the DNEVNIK article]

The POLITIKA report on the Yugoslav Journalists Federation assembly which was held in Titovo Uzice on 28 October includes the following paragraph:

"The debate held today also touched upon the Slovene journalists' initiative that the provision binding a Yugoslav journalist to be 'consciously loyal to the idea of Marxism-Leninism' be omitted from the Charter of Yugoslav Journalists. The assembly accepted the initiative and it will be discussed at journalists' associations and aktivs, in conformity with the regulations of the Yugoslav Journalists' Federation pertaining to the charter."

LCY PRESIDIUM VIEWS IDEOLOGY, BORBA SITUATION

LD112311 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed at today's session, presided over by Milanko Renovica, the main aspects of the ideopolitical situation in society and in the LCY.

The need was stressed at the session for a more organized and determined ideological struggle and continued political action to expose and counter the activity of antisocialist and anti self-management forces and to eliminate, at the same time, opportunism and inconsistency in the LCY's ideological activity.

The Presidium also considered the editorial policy and the material position of the BORBA newspaper. Support was given to the new proposed concept of the paper's editorial policy. It was stressed that when implementing the proposed changes and improvements, a more precise definition must be made of the ideological principles of the paper's editorial policy, which must also be consistently implemented in practice on the basis of the LCY program commitments and in line with the stance of the 13th LCY Congress. The Presidium also supported the proposed idea for financing the BORBA newspaper, stressing that if its material position is to be resolved in a systematic way the social contract regulating financing of the BORBA newspaper must be consistently adhered to by all its signatories.

VOJVODINA MEDIA PERFORMANCE CRITICIZED

LD101922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1304 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 10 Nov -- The Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee today assessed favorably the implementation of the stances of the sixth session of the LCY Central Committee on the public media in Vojvodina. However, the exceptionally high assessment of reporting on the congresses could not be applied to the operation of the press and radio and television after the 13th LCY Congress.

The fact is all too apparent, Zdenko Pop, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee for Public Information stressed, "that the messages from the congresses and conferences are easily forgotten and, as time passes, we come across them less and less in the columns of newspaper and in radio and television broadcasts." Istvan Rajcan, president of the Presidium of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference, was more specific in expressing his impression: instead of an insistence on the consistent implementation of clear congress orientations, recently they have started to be disputed "quietly" or openly, and stances and dilemmas are appearing that were cleared up at the 13th congress. Rajcan stressed that he does not believe that it is primarily the public media, which transmit and affirm such individual excesses, that are to blame. Will they be "in the service of" the implementation of congress orientations or "in the service of" the revision of them -- this is the vital question which, together with comrades in the press, we should consider, Rajcan said. [passage omitted]

SLOVENE PRESIDIUM DEBATES WORK OF WEEKLY

LD102102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 10 Nov -- The Slovene edition of KOMUNIST should be a committed, modern political weekly capable of "sinking its teeth" into the pressing topical issues concerning the Republic. In this way it will enhance the ideopolitical influence of and promote the LC's policy, while consolidating the LC's unity, revolutionary awareness, and action. This is the gist of the discussion conducted at today's session of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium, which met to consider the work and development of the Slovene edition of KOMUNIST.

If this is to be achieved, it was stressed, we must first rid ourselves of the illusions about KOMUNIST's circulation figures. Surveys conducted so far indicate that the number of those for whom the paper is intended but who do not read it is not small. Admittedly, the selection of subject matters and the quality of writing has of late improved, but that is not enough. One of the significant steps to be made recently is the change in the paper's rather unattractive illustration and graphic aspect. The Presidium also supported the ideal of subscription but warned that this should be introduced gradually and in accordance with a thorough analysis of the issue and with a simultaneous improvement in the paper's quality.

The debate on the draft documents about work stoppages as a means of protest drew attention to a whole series of incomplete and vague formulations. It was therefore decided that the documents should be given finishing touches and more precisely formulated by the next session of the Slovene LC Central Committee due to held at the end of this month.